INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 142 BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 13 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Oct.	NALDERA x		15,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK @†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN x ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
14th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia. A.M,
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
14th Oct.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	KAPAPARA..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sadu Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru..	5304	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	5214	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.

Agents,

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	26th Oct.
Shunko Maru	26th ,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager;

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355,

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22697.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,

Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

KATNI

FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI

SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH

AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE

Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY

Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR with experience of Irrigation Project on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 60 according to qualifications. Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Morvi State.

A 29365.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay. (3)

R507.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from:—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R506.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50% Commission. Apply anna stamp:—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpar, Ahmedabad.

A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

A

MEDICAL.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY BOMBAY 8.

29147

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

REVERSIBLE DURRIES.

A feature of Kakomi Durries is that they can be used on either side—a considerable economy.

They are manufactured in a large variety of dainty designs and well defined colours and will be quite easy to match-in to the colour scheme of your sitting, dining or bed-room. Order now.

Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.

LONG SERVICE TURKISH TOWELS

Towels are hard-worked articles. Buy Kakomi and you get towels that are capable of giving you years of excellent service. Well-bleached and good to look at, they are made in a variety of sizes and styles, all at moderate prices.

Prices from Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 40 per doz.

THE BEST FOR THE BED.

Roughly 25 per cent. of our time being spent in bed, we ought to give more than a thought to the bedwear.

Durability and design should be the first considerations. Buy Kakomi bedwear, and you have the additional advantage of low price. Sheets, Counterpanes, Pillow Cases, etc. Write for samples and prices.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K3

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.

M 489

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.

M R498.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."

A 29342

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders. 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.

T R492.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

HOW TO LIVE IN THE SUBURBS?

PLEASE LOOK in the Land Manager's Office, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, for information. Building plots available at Bandra, Khar, Danda, Ghatkopar and Chembur. Payments for plots and buildings arranged on easy terms.

Plan of each scheme costs Rupee One only. Illustrated booklets available at a few annas.

29388

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

Age:—Between 22 and 25 years.

N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential.

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'-5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 33" (deflated). Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates, who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for at least the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay, are ineligible for selection. Further, subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay must produce a declaration of the Governor-General in Council as required by Section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January 1928.

On joining the School they will have to pay "in advance" the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 80/ per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40/ and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125/ per mensem rising to Rs. 200/ by annual increments of Rs. 5/ plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15/ per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10/ per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, before the 7th November, 1927.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1927.

29373.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of following stores during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1928:—

To be opened on 9th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE B.—Part I Hardware, Enamelled Iron, Tinware, etc.

Part II Cloth, Clothing etc.

SCHEDULE C.—Brushware and Tools.

To be opened on 16th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE D.—Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, Fencing, Glass, etc., Pipes and Fittings, Roofing material, Paints and Painters' stores.

SCHEDULE E.—Part I Lamps and Lamp fittings.

Part II: India rubber, Canvas and leather goods.

To be opened on 23rd November, 1927.

SCHEDULE F.—Miscellaneous stores.

SCHEDULE G.—Metals.

To be opened on 30th November, 1927.

SCHEDULE H.—Electrical material.

2. Prescribed form of tender for each Schedule with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per tender form which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on dates specified against each schedule.

4. Results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 10th October, 1927.

29379

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAMANRAO KEROBA THAKUR has contracted to sell to my client a one-fourth share belonging to him in the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said one-fourth share in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Moos Building, 510, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that 1/4th share in the piece or parcel of land or ground together with 1/4th share in the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116-4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Rent Roll No. 2833, Cadastral Survey No. 2944 of Bhuleshwar Division, Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7682 and Laughton's Survey No. 5292 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6618 and 6535/36 and Street No. 48 and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the property of Anandrao Jagonnath, on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road, on the North by Sindhi Lane and on the South by 2nd Carpenter Street.

V. R. LAUD,
Purchaser's Pleader.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1927.

29387

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M. P. Parekh Building, Pydhoni, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT GLOOM LIFTER!
His Funniest! His Latest!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1961 of 1925.

BAYABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and Ors. .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
NOORMAHOMED EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner dated the 10th day of November 1925, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated 2nd August 1927, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Kalachowki Road on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1927, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpokli in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1211-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Fazal Amin, on the West by the Road belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the North by the property of the said Company and on the South by Kalachowki Road together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1071 (6) and Street Nos. 31E and 31F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. or to Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the 4th Defendant firm, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29280

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal taxes:—

Cooking utensils, handa, bucket, lota, tambdi, stand lamp, wooden planks, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

15 pieces Art Silk embroidered double border saree cloth (1 piece 10 yds).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS AND TO OTHERS.

Sale of valuable Property known as "Hope Hall Hotel" at Matheran together with its Goodwill and all articles of furniture etc. belonging to the Hotel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for Mrs. Monica Mendonca Gomes, owner of the said property, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 30th day of October, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)) the undermentioned property on the premises at Matheran as going concern together with the Goodwill thereof and all articles of furniture, crockery, China, glassware, cutlery, linen etc. belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

All that Leasehold land with building thereon and known as "Hope Hall Hotel" situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba Sub-District of Karjat admeasuring about 2 acres and 10 Gunthas and described and particularly noted as No. 77 in certain plan of Matheran in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan attorneys for the vendor at No. 13-19, Medows Street,, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 BALES DHOLERA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th Oct. 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in Mr. Toolshidas Khemjee Godown No. E by order of the Insurance office concerned the following damaged cotton.

32 Bales Dholera cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1927, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:

Medicine, Iron, Statue, Drones, Toilet perfumery and essential oil, Radio parts, 6 cases Electric Shades with fittings, 2 cases cream separator, 1 case Photographic machine and materials, brassware, Batteries, writing paper: 4 cases Leathers (Otoma patent sides), files, Machinery needles, 1 case leather trunk and bags: 1 case silver electro plated brushes, trays, etc. 1 case Violin string: 1 Leather bag, Electric torchlight, Varnish, etc., etc.:

1 Lot Dock Sweepings, Scrap iron, Hardware, cotton, rope, metal and iron, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

THERE ARE FETTERS BEHIND EVERY HUMAN BEING'S LIFE

If you want to know that—See Next Week

Shree Krishna Film Co.'s Super Production

AT THE CLANG of FETTERS

STARRING WELL-KNOWN STARS OF KRISHNA

Written by Shriyut Champsey Udeshi, Well-known Writer and Editor of Navchetan, Calcutta.

A Story full of Tragic Scenes, Fighting, Pure Love and Ancient Rajputs' Bravery and Enthusiasm

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

Commencing from Sat., the 15th Oct. 1927.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Ry. Terms. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheats white 70-30	7	7	0
Wheats white Delhi	7	8	3
Wheats white April-May	7	7	6
Linseed bold Brown	10	1	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	14	0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat	11	14	0
Gingellyseed bold-white D.-J.	13	12	0
Poppyseed white	17	2	0
Castorseed	9	12	0
Cottonseed D.-J.	4	5	3
Groundnuts D.-J.	11	6	0
Mawraseed	4	5	3

Bazar Terms.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Myrabolam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabolam Bhimdi	25	0	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12

Receipts of various raw products into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.

Wheat	73,305 cwts.
Linseed	3,217 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	83 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,049 ,,
Poppyseed	9 ,,
Groundnuts	2,915 ,,
Castorseed	568 ,,
Rice	5,483 ,,
Myrabollams	2,109 ,,
Cottonseed	3,706 ,,
Gram	188 ,,
Joowar	188 ,,
Bajree	1,639 ,,
Coal	3,910 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".)

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading C. Ltd.,)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 10.

Wheat Maghar	4 6 9
Gram Katak	3 15 6
Gram Jeth	3 9 6
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 4 9
Cottonseeds Poh	3 4 0
Cottonseeds Phagan	3 5 9

READY.

Wheat	4 4 0 to 4 10 6
Gram	3 15 0 to 4 3 0
Cottonseeds	3 7 0
Kapass	13 8 0 to 14 8 0
Rai	34 4 0

Market Arrivals—

Wheat	400 mds.
Gram	200 mds.
Kapas	500 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJI.

Our Silver market closes 2 annas higher than the last week. The market has been lethargic and dull and the amount of business done during the week was very meagre and only between Bazar, operators. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 58-5 on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 58-1 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-4. T. T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week, the highest touched being 2-6 3|8 on the 5th instant and the lowest 2-6 1|4 on the 7th instant.

The London price is 0 5|16 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India being a buyer and China, a seller. The New York price is 55 7|8 cents i.e. 0 1|4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 55 7|8 cents on the 8th instant and the lowest 55 1|2 cents on the 6th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

We still hold the same opinion of operating both sides, buying on declines and selling on advances.

SHALOM JUDAH OCT. 12.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|12 per cwt

Transhipment Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Arabia" Sh. 14|3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Sept. Sh. 14|3 1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct. Sh. 14|5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14|6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

Oct. Sh. 14|8 per cwt. F B. H.

Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 10|1 per cwt. F. B. H

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

—Ready Rs. 15|- per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£121-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£70-1/4
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£102-7/8
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-5/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £8/10/0

Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/5/0

Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £19/12/6

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/5/0
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17/5/0

Linseed, La Plate c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Dec/Jan. £15/10/0

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 11.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers 29/10.1/2
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 30/3

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Squality) Spot 14.1/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb.
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 51/

Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 50/

Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment seller Oct/Nov. 51/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. 52/6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1/4/-1/8 Seller.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 11.

Demand Bills 486.75

RELIEF IN BARODA

"MEAGRE AND TARDY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My very first impression of Baroda Government's Relief work was, that it was good on paper, but, poor in performance. My friend, Tairsee Bhai, who came to Baroda a day later, thought and felt and urged, that the officials were doing their best; and that I was quite unfair to them! Well, I have paid three more visits to Baroda; have seen officials and leaders; and I am sorry to say, that my first impression was correct, and is corroborated with facts and figures, as will be seen presently.

Tairsee Bhai kept on maintaining that as regards the distribution of Tagavi, he was more than satisfied! Here are the facts, please. Let him contradict them.

(1) Non-Khatedars have not received Tagavi for Khariff crop, though we were assured, that it was being paid to them!

(2) Tagavi is not yet given for the Ravi crop!

(3) And despite State orders, Inamdars and Jagirdars have not given tagavi to their tillers!

(4) Why then so much trumpetting in the "Times of India" and "Shri Syaji Vijaya"? And why so poor a performance Tairsee Bhai?

(1) Now as regards villages, not a single hut is put up by the State in any village!

(2) Nor is State grant given for that purpose!

(3) The preliminary Estimates made by officials for repairs to houses in villages are quite incomplete and even under the requisite amount!

(4) And further, there were private office orders to the effect that those who could get loans from the sowcars for repairs to their structures should be excluded from the relief list! So, there was one set of public orders from the Diwan Saheb, and evidently another set of private orders from the office! Isn't it?

Now, on or about the 29th September last, Tairsee Bhai wrote to the "Chronicle" with obvious pleasure and pride, how the Baroda State was putting up huts for the poor, and how the State was true to its word in that connection! I wish, Tairsee Bhai was right. Unfortunately, it is not so. Here are the replies to my queries to a responsible State. Official, which will speak for themselves:—

Q: Is it not a fact, that 2,500 houses collapsed, and 2,500 damaged in the City by the floods?

A: About 5,000, yes.

Q: How many free huts has the State built for the poor dishoused people?

A: None--known of!

Q: How many free huts are under construction?

A: None--known of!

Q: Is the State giving free land for housing the poor?

A: No, it is charging one anna per sq. foot!

Q: Is that not nine annas per sq. yd? Is it not too much for this Golwad labour locality! What is the actual value of adjoining land?

A: Don't know!

Q: So, before a single post goes up, Government is to get Rs. 36 (thirty-six for their land from, the owner of each tenament? Isn't it profiteering?

Let Tairsee Bhai answer.

Now as regards the huts, which were being built on the aforesaid land. Tairse Bhai expressed himself in high glee! Will he please note the replies elicited from the same official?

Q: Who is building these tenements? Is it the State?

A: No, it is the Co-operative Society on behalf of its members.

Q: What are the terms?

A: They are not finally fixed! But each of the members has lodged Rs. 75, and will pay the balance by instalments.

Q: What will be the cost of each tenement?

A: About Rs. 300.

Q: That is too much! Have you or the Society called for tenders?

A: No!

Q: Why, you are exposing yourself to avoidable criticism. Here, you have old bricks freely used; you have got old doors and windows at cheap rates; you have some free sheets from Swamiji; and yet, if the cost is rupees three hundred, it means profiteering! I have shown these tenements to my Architect and contractor friends from Bombay, and they estimate the cost at Rs. 200! Will Tairsee Bhai please explain this profiteering?

Now just watch the huts under construction. Tairse Bhai thought on the 18th ultimo that they would be ready in a week! May I tell him, that there was hardly any work done on them on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th ultimo; and that they were not ready for occupation, till the 1st inst? Is this building or fooling? Further, just note again, that there are 2,500 houses damaged and 2,500 collapsed during the floods in the city. Please see, what the state has done so far from the replies received from the official!

Q: How many tenements are built by co-operative societies?

A: Thirty built! And forty-six under construction!

Q: That is but mighty little. Now, what structures has the State put up for lower middle class people?

A: Government is willing, if people come forward to avail themselves of the hire-purchase system! Further, Baroda State has announced a scheme of house-building for its clerks. But so far only the plans are ready!

Q: What loans have been given to the lower middle class for repairing their structures?

A: Two lacs are sanctioned, as first instalment; but nothing is paid so far, as applications are being received! Tairsee Bhai, tell us frankly:—It is building or fooling? You may say beguiling! Isn't it, please?

Even the terms of the proposed loans are harsh. The amount is small. The repayment period is short. The condition for security is severe. That for additional surety is commercial! Altogether, the terms are illiberal. And yet so much is made of these loans, which are yet to be advanced! Will the Dewan Saheb revise these?

The redeeming features of the Baroda Relief work are:—

(1) The silent work of Dr. Sumant Mehta and his loyal lieutenants in the villages.

(2) The philanthropic work of unknown helpers during the floods, and of Swamiji after the floods.

(3) The net patent work of Prince Dhariyashil Rao and his Committee.

(4) Mr. Chitalia's work amongst the depressed classes.

(5) And Mr. Dinshaw Pavri and his colleagues' work amongst Parsis.

After spending very anxious and arduous time to get substntial support from the State and from the Dewan Fund, and finding poor response in that direction, the Prince and his City Committee set themselves to work straight away, and budgetted the full amount of their collection for repairs and restoration of structures. I have gone round with Messrs. Dighe, Deshpande, and Sutaria and have visited Gola Wad Navi Dhartis Navapura in Fatehpura, Yakuhpura, Wadi nad Nagarvada on Raipura.

In each of these localities, you see a ray of hope and cheer on the faces of dishtoned people. Each hut owner is given materials worth thirty rupees free, and is directed as to how best he could repair his own abode. I have seen about 250 structures getting repaired by their poor hapless owners with the materials given free by the City Committee; and I have heard scores of people blessing Dighe, Deshpande for providing a shelter!

It is most unfortunate, that a once Progressive State like Baroda is losing this golden opportunity of re-building its capital city on model sanitary lines! The goodly official has shown me the plans for garden colonies etc. But betwixt the plan and its performance, there is many a slip in Baroda, it seems!

To-day, the City's urgent need is a shelter for 1830 poor families over and above what the Prince's Committee is doing for 800 poor families, and, what it is trying to do for 350 middle class families—For those 1830 huts to be repaired, no less than Rs. 45,000 is urgently needed. The Dewan Fund has Rs. 175,000 but it has hardly spent Rs. 40,000! The Prince's Committee has not received a pie from the Central Flood Relief Committee or a pie out of the Rs. 25,000 gift to the City from the Maharaja! Under the circumstances, it is best for all lovers of Baroda to send their donations to the Prince's Committee for City work, and to Dr. Sumant Mehta for village work.

The new Diwan is open-minded and open-hearted; he is easily accessible and is so suave and soft. Let him force the hidden hands, that are hindering his plans just to show to the Maharaja that his selection was not a right one!

They are due to the gentle Diwan, the tactful Naib-Diwan Govindbhai and the talented Commerce Member Mr. Nanavati for their courtesy; and to Mr. Kale, Mr. Dighe, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Pavri, Mr. Sutaria, Dr. Summant Mehta etc., for their kind attention and frank replies; and to that democratic Prince Dhariyashil Rao, for his straight heart to heart talks.

The hour is struck. Thou art put on thy mettle! Don't fret for remissness. Wake up and set to work. God speed, Baroda.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

To be Sure of Your Copy, Quick Action is Necessary.

Thousands disappointed last year.

The "Bombay Samachar" Divali Annual

REGISTER YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

MANAGER,
The "Bombay Samachar"
FRERE ROAD, - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GOKAK NOTES

UNSATISFACTORY CROP CONDITIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Oct. 5.

In the month of July last Gokak witnessed a heavy rain, and that rainfall had moistened some portion of black soils and prepared for sowing. From then till September 9th there was practically not a single drop of rain, and naturally the karif crops fithered in all the parts of the Taluka, and which caused the good many people of Upparatti and Maldinni, to leave their residence and to go to Haveri (Dharwar) to earn their livelihood. The rainfall during the month of September is very seasonable and beneficial to the standing karif crops, and seasonable to Rabi sowing. Now karif crops are on the point of giving ears, and the sowing of cotton, wheat and jawri is in progress; in all the villages of Gokak.

NEGLIGENT MUNICIPALITY.

The Gokak City Municipality is not looking at the welfare of the public. The drains and latrines in some streets are not kept clean; as they ought to be. The drainage arrangements can be made with not much effort because Gokak is on a high level and the river Ghataprabha is on the slope. The Municipal authorities should look at this at an early date, so that public health may not be injured.

HELP TO GUJARAT FLOOD-STRICKEN.

At Hukeri under the chairmanship of Mr. H. P. Suryawanshi, sub-judge a sum of Rs. 2,109 was collected for the Gujarat and Kathiawar flood relief.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING.

New York, Oct. 11.

The New York futures market opened 12 points lower in sympathy with easier Liverpool market. Further long liquidation carried prices 24 points lower during the first quarter of an hour when January option was dealt in at 20.38. At this level there was cessation of liquidation and prices rallied 40 points on scattered short covering.

The weather map was clear with no precipitation and predictions of warmer weather, induced renewed liquidation which resulted in a setback of 15 points from the highest price touched during the early hours. The close was barely steady at rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton gained 5 points to 20.90 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices rallied 12 points to 20.69 cent.

To-day's improvement is purely natural due to scattered short covering. The weather reports are fairly favourable. The general sentiment is against any sustained advance in the near future and we believe sales in strong markets will prove profitable.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

January highest 20.78 (11-21 a.m.) lowest 20.38 (10-14 a.m.)

Scattered short covering.

Hunds and Winslow:—"Although market may be forced lower expect higher market."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 11.

December	20.63+.08
January	20.68+.06
March	20.94+.08
May	21.12+.07
July	21.04+.66
Middling Spot	20.90+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 11

January	20.77+.10
March	20.97+.04
Middling Spot	20.69+.12

NEW YORK.

New York 10.30 a.m. (As known in Livrpool at closing time.)

New York, Oct. 11.

January	24.56
March	20.88
May	21.00
New York. Noon Call.	
January	20.70
March	20.95
May	21.14
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
January	20.65
March	20.88
May	20.97

Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 11.

Day's Receipt at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 11.

Silver Market quietly steady.

Spot	25-11/16
Forward	25-11/-5

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to datae 11-10-27	2821000
Receipts Yesterday 11-10-27	54000
Exports to date 11-10-27	1475000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1822000
Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27	734000
Stock Liverpool 7-10-27	1058000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	4461000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3610000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 11-10-27	2905000
Receipts Yesterday 11-10-27	
Exports to date 11-10-27	1500000
Stock at Ports 7-10-27	1568000
Stocks Interior Towns 7-10-27	860000
Stock Liverpool 7-10-27	808000
Visible Supply 7-10-27	3759000
Quantity in Sight 7-10-27	3946000

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 11.

T T Berlin on London	20.42.1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.97
T T Madrid on London	27.89
T T Milan on London	89.19
T T Berne on London	25.24
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague 1	164.37

LIVERPOOL.

STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool futures market opened 14 points lower in sympathy with previous day's decline in New York futures. There was absence of buying and prices ruled easy reaching stopless orders with a decline of 22 points from the previous close. At this level there was little short covering and prices ruled steady and closed at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. Middling Spot declined 34 points to 11.38d. Ready sales were 8,000 bales. Sales on speculation were 500 bales while 100 bales of East Indian Cotton was sold.

Empire cotton futures declined 16 points. Egyptian futures closed 22 to 25 points lower. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices were reduced 45 points. Indian Spot cotton prices were lowered by 40 points.

The Liverpool futures market is expected to open 8 to 9 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-30 a.m.: No precipitation. Slightly warmer.

8-40 p.m.: Long liquidation catching stop orders caused decline in the Liverpool market. Weather clear and getting warmer.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weather favourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Technical position better. We do not look for much further decline."

Messrs. Drennan Co. have received the following cable dated 11th instant (5-40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends J. H. Springman and Co.:—

Decline caused by more favourable weather reports. Don't think the market will go much lower. We still favour the Bull side."

H. Homelryk and Co.:—New York cables: Better stock exchange. Fear cold weather.'

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

October	10.99—.12
November	10.95—.14
December	10.99—.14
January	11.02—.14
February	11.01—.14
March	11.0 —.14
April	11.03—.14
May	11.06—.13
June	11.00—.13
July	10.96—.13
August	10.86—.12
September	10.74—.11
October	10.62—.11
Middling Spot	11.38—.34

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Scinde, Good	8.60—.40
Scinde, Fully Good	8.80—.40
Scinde, Fine	9.00—.40
Bengal, Good	8.60—.40
Bengal, Fully Good	8.80—.40
Bengal, Fine	9.00—.40
Oomra, Good	9.15—.40
Oomra, Fully Good	9.40—.40
Oomra, Fine	9.65—.40
Broach, Good	9.55—.40
Broach, Fully Good	9.85—.40
Broach, Fine	10.15—.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

October	17.98—.24
November	18.12—.24
December	18.15—.25
January	18.22—.23
February	18.25—.23
March	18.29—.22
April	18.29—.22
May	18.29—.22
June	18.29—.22
July	18.28—.22
August	18.28—.22
September	18.22—.22
October	18.28—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.75—.45

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/8-1/4
Jan/March per cwt	14/11-1/4
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 11.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£62.3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£25-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£262-1/4
Zinc Sheets, English, V.M.S., F.O.B., ton	£36

BOMBAY.

ADVANCED ON JAPANESE AND BEAR'S BUYING

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Following a small rise of 8 points in New York futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 407|- but it opened easy at Rs. 399|- for Broach, A.|M. and declined to Rs. 396|8 on nervous bulls liquidating. There was heavy buying by Japanese and short covering and rallied prices to 403|8, when renewed liquidation resulted into a slight setback and prices at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A.|M. 399, 403|8, 396|8, 401|8.
Oomra D.|J. 366, 370, 365, 368|8.
Bengal D|J. 327, 331, 327, 331.

SEWRI MARKET.

Oct. 12.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher but improved later on. These reports caused a steady feeling in the local market and Broach, A.|M. opened at Rs. 405|8 and improved to 406|12 when long liquidation checked the rise and prices ruled easy. The closing prices at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M. 405|8, 406|12, 404, 404|8.
Oomra D.|J. 372, 372, 371, 371.
Bengal D.|J. 335, 335, 334, 334.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 12.

	Yen.	
October	237.50	—0.10
January	243.50	—0.20
April	249.20	plus. 0·30

PRIVATE CABLES.

MESSRS. BREUL AND CO. in their to-day's report states as under:—

"There is a decidedly nervous tone about the market and the shadow of the crop is begining to make it's influence felt, but we would hesitate about selling short at these prices unless as a hedge against purchases up-country, for we are of the opinion that the decline in America is only temporary, being, according to News paper reports, the reflex of a slump on the New York Stock Exchange."

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO. in their to-day's report states "If any reaction comes, we should welcome the opportunity for making fresh sales."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Tuesday's Receipts	226
Tuesday's Exports	857
Receipts from 1st Sept.	72,320
Receipts same time last year	54,090
Exports from 1st Sept.	84,552
Exports same time last year	39,644
Stock of Cotton on 6th October	309,685
Stock same time last year	317,686

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 12

Bengal Dec/Jan	334
Broach Apl/May	405
Oomra Dec/Jan	371

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

200	K. Devchand & Co.	Indore 376
100	Volkart Bros.	Amraoti 382
100	Do.	Broach 387
100	Virjee Ladha	Arbe 373
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Khamgaon	375
100	Langli & Co.	Antoli 383
100	H. Nenshi & Co.	Morbi 340
100	R. Dossa & Co.	Bengal 358

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS
(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		512	1751
Central India		6278	5705
Barsi and Nagar		961	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		409	110
Berar	110	3000	1308
Central Provinces		2333	569
Total Oomras	110	13493	9 850
Dholera		10936	1627
N.W. Provinces ..		3403	1672
Rajputana ..	54	5007	4895
Sind-Punjab ..		2938	2828
Broach ..		2345	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	4106
Westerns-Northerns		2619	6309
Cocoanada ..		..	119
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia		6013	3595
Persian	62	1440	1762
American		17955	7628
Egyptian and African		3797	9690
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	226	72,320	54,090

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	712	41,019	31,801
Japan & China	200	52.810	12078
Coast Ports ..		2021	1175
Up-country by Rail		6,662	9335
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4,811	2,075
Total	912	107323	56464

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Gold	Rs. 21-7-0
Asho	Rs. 21-6-9
Kartika	Rs. 21-6-9
Magser	Rs. 21-6-9
Narandas Motilal Native ..	Rs. 21-7-0
Gold Bar, 96, 97,, 98, 99.	

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Ready	Rs. 58-6-0.
London—Ready	Rs. 25-11-0
London—Forward	Rs. 25-11-0
LONDON—SHANGHAI.	
Opening	2.6 1/4
Closing	2.6 5/16

Asho Opening 58-2-0, Highest 58-5-0 Lowest 58-2-0, Closing 58-5-0.

Kartika Opening 58-4-0. Highest 58-6-0, Lowest 58-4-0, Closing 58-6-0.

Magser Opening 58-4-0, Highest 58-6-0, Lowest 58-4-0, Closing 58-6-0.

TREASURY BILL SALES.

The total amount tendered was Rs. 5,02,65,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-15-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-14-0 to the extent of approximately 13 1|2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-14-9.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 47/5; highest Rs. 47/9/6; lowest Rs. 47/2. closing Rs. 47/8/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/6; closing Rs. 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/14; highest Rs. 56/1; closing Rs. 56.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.	
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.	
LONDON—	
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.	
Bank's buying D D 1/6	
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D 902.	
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.	
Bank's buying D D 957.	
JAPAN	
Bank's selling T T 123 1/4	
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 171.	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.	
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.	
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/11.	
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25/11.	
Tone of Silver.—Steady. America and China sold. India and and China bought. Market closed with buyers at the rate.	
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-5/32.	
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Oct. 12.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.	
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.	
Money Call 1-3/4 per cent.	
1 month 2-1/2 per cent.	
3 months 3 per cent.	
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.	
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	Delivery Contracts.	
	Mill Terms	Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfiine M.G.	345		
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	+13	+10
Bengal F.G.M.G.	335		
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340		
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	335		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	385		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	385	+28	+20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	380		
Arvi Fine M.G.	380	+20/1	+13
Amraoti Fine M.G.	370/73		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	370/73	+12	+ 4/5
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	+ 4/5	— 4
Muthia Fine M.G.	360		— 7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	—	—	—
Purna Average Quality	—	—	—
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	375		
Indore/Ujjain	370		
Burwah Sanavad	370		
		March	
Broach Fine M.G.	405	+14/5	
Broach F.G.M.G.	395		
Westerns Good M.G.	385		
Westerns H.G.	—		
Cambodia Fine M.G.	460		
Mirai/Sangli F.G. M.G.	425		
Compta F.G.M.G.	425		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	—		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.	—		

STOCKS AND SHARES

DYEING AND CENTURY FIRM

SECURITIES QUIET

BOMBAY, Oct. 12.

MILL SHARES.

The market opened to-day for its daily transaction after four days. The decline in the prices of cotton was believed to create an adverse effect and cotton mill shares opened quiet Dyeing at 685|-, Century 442|8, Pearl 598|12. The bulls were ready to absorb offerings and the market presented a firm tone. There was heavy covering and prices registered a sharp rise of about Rs. 10|- in Dyeing and Century. The tone was firm at the close.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Deferreds opened quiet at Rs. 183|8 but improved on better demand. Ordinary was steady. Hydros and Burmahs were quiet. Shivrajpur ruled easy on rumours of small dividend. Bundi was quiet.

SECURITIES.

Securities market ruled rather quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79|12.
Baroda (100.50) 14 p.c. 88|4.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£50-5) 8 p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1450.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portlasd Cement (10) 33|4.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
India Cement (250) 195.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 177|8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 9.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 54.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 838|12.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Asdhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 815.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4-1|2 140.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect O. (100) 1077-8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 533|12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1.245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412-8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 993-12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12.8 550.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 463-12.
Cresecent (100) 210.
Colaba Mills 136/4.
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0|15|6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 960 960.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawan, (100) 370.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 266|4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (509) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267-8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 12.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 108.

Forward Rates.—17th October sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76/5 1/2 1945/55 Rs. 107/7
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/7.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 315.
Pabaney Mill 200, 281|4.
Pearl Mill 230, 600.
Phoenix (100) 412|8.
Simplex (100) 180.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 2..
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,200.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 537|8.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 158|12.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3,100.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 307|8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 703|12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 268|12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 200.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 27-8.
British Burma Petroleum 51|0, 5|12.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-1.825.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance, 200-100 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,200.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 17.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134-8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 185|10.
Telephone Co. (50) 42.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

TO BE STARTED IN BROACH AND DHARWAR

AN EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE

The formation of Land Mortgage Banks has for some time been a subject of interes tnot merely in this Presidency but also in other parts of India. Three Provinces, namely, Madras, the Punjab, and Burma, have already introduced the system of Land Mortgage Banks. The long term capital in the Co-operative Movement at present consists partly of (1) the shares and reserve fund—only a portion of which, however, can be utilised for long etrm loans, as the remainder has to be kept as a fluid resource; (2) debentures of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, the interest on which is guaranteed by Government; and (3) the amount placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies by Government or distribution as tagavi to members of Co-operative Societies.

In order that new sources of capital for sufficiently long periods may be made available, the formation of Land Mortgage Banks is considered to be the best solution. The matter was later discussed by the Directors of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Registrar then submitted to Government certain proposals which wer eplaced before a conference under the presidency of the Minister of Forests, Excise and Co-operation to which were invited representatives of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Imperial Bank of India. This conference appointed a small committee to formulate a scheme and submit it to Government. This scheme, with slight modifications, has now received the general approval of Government who have directed that it shall be tried as an experimental measure and that two Land Mortgage Banks shall be opened in the first year, one in the Broach District and one in the Dharwar District.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

The details of the scheme are as follows:—It is decided to provide for long term loans to agriculturists for the following purposes:—

(a) The redemption of lands and houses of agriculturists.

(b) The improvefent of land and methods of cultivation.

(c) The purchase of coslty agricultural implements and the purchase or installation of agricultural plant or machinery.

The machinery of organisation will consist of the Provincial Co-operative Bank as apex bank and primary units consisting of local Land Mortgage Banks (or Associations). The Provincial Co-operative Bank will take up the work as one of its ordinary activities without any change in constitution or organisation. It will provide the main source of finance by raising debentures of the value of Rs. 9 1|2 lakhs at 4 per cent. In order to lend support to the scheme Government will purchase debentures to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs at such discount as will ensure that they do not lose on the transaction.

HOW LOANS WILL BE MADE.

The members of the local banks or associations will be holders of agricultural land who are borrwers and other members nominated by Government. Each borrower will subscribe to shares in the proportion of one-twentieth of his borrowings. The money thus borrowed will not be kept by the local bank. It will either be invested in Government securities and the securities deposited with the Provincial Bank or it will be directly invested in the Provincial Bank at the best rate of interest which the Bank can give. The local banks will thus have no concern with finance beyond receiving and investing the share money and acting as the intermediaries for advancing the loans to borrowers and the whole business of finance will to this extent be done by he Provincial Bank. He will be of the status of an Aval Karkun and will for the present be supplied and paid by Government. Loans will be made on first mortgages up to a limit of 50 per cent. of the value of the land mortgaged.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Oct. 12.

New York Market closed.

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 12.
Previous Closing Rate	11.02
To-day's Opening Rate	11.03
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	11.07
Difference	+.05
Broach Expectation	405 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 12.
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 12 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

CONSTABLES IN PLAIN CLOTHES

A CHOWPATTY DISTURBANCE

HONY MAGISTRATES' STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE

A protracted trial of disorderly behaviour which took fourteen hearings was disposed of by the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. Erechshaw R. Hirjibehdin and Mr. B. S. Turkhad on Wednesday, in which Soma Budha, Ranchod Kala and Vallabh China were charged with disorderly behaviour on the 7th August last.

The prosecution case was that two police constables were deputed by Sergeant Twist of the Gamdevi Police Station to go to Chowpaty as a disturbance was apprehended there. Accordingly they went to Chowpaty at 9 a.m. and took their seats near the footpath adjacent to the Vianelli's Restaurant. A short time after, four persons arrived who were stopped by some of the accused and assaulted. On seeing this the constables rushed up and tried to arrest the assailants, and were secured ultimately by the help of a Parsi, a victoria driver and a constable on the traffic duty.

UNSATISFACTORY PROSECUTION.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said there was some ill-feeling between them and some of the witnesses over the marriage of a woman, named Lakhibai, and stated further that they were assaulted by the police constables while a Parsi Daruwalla represented as a C.I.D. officer said he had come there to take them all to the Police Station.

Their Worships in the course of their judgment remarked that they failed to understand why the police constables were told to go to the place in plain clothes, for if they had gone in uniform it would have prevented the disturbance. They characterised the prosecution evidence as very unsatisfactory and acquitted the accused.

They thanked Mr. Rendalker for the prosecution for the able manner he conducted the case, and also Mr. I. S. Haji, the defence counsel, for the way in which he brought out all the facts of the case, but remarked that much public time would have been saved by limiting the cross-examination to the main issues involved in the case which protracted to an inordinate length of fourteen hearings.

BOMBAY RAILWAY WORKERS' SYMPATHY

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Honorary General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union, has forwarded the following resolution to the Secretary, B. N. Railway Workers' Union, Khargpur, accompanied with a donation from the same:—

"The G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union protests against the high-handed action of the B. N. Railway authorities in retrenching the workers without any just or solid reason for the same and warns them of the danger they have run in causing disaffection among the Railway workers in general who in time of necessity will all stand by the dismissed men."

HON'BLE MR. S. M. PADSHAH ENTERTAINED.

On his return from Simla the Hon. Mr. S. M. Padshah, member of the Council of State for India, was received at Guntakal and Bellary railway stations by his numerous friends and admirers and profusely garlanded.

On the 9th instant, he was entertained at Guntakal by M. Abdur Rahim Sahib Bahadur, M. Nizam-ud-din Ahmed Sahib Bahadur and Khan Sahib F. Akbar Sahib Bahadur at tea and dinner parties at which most of the elite of the town and of the surrounding districts were present. Speeches were made eulogising his work for the public and congratulating him for presiding over the All-India Press Employees' Conference held at Calcutta in August last.

VINAYAK D. SAVARKAR

TO PRESIDE OVER DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

DELHI, Oct. 12

It has been decided to invite Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar of Maharashtra who has been interned at Ratnagiri to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Depressed Classes' Conference which will be held at Delhi along with the Aryan Congress in the first week of November.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Commander-in-Chief and Sir Basil Blackett left Simla on Tuesday for Mandi "en route" to Dharmsala Bakloh and Sialkot. The Commander-in-Chief will next proceed on a tour in South India.—A. P

His Excellency the Governor Bombay attended the Poona and Kirkee Hounds Point to Point Races on Tuesday.

MISUSE OF TRUST MONEYS

TRUSTEE ORDERED TO BE REMOVED

BUT NO MORAL STIGMA

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri on the Original Side of the High Court in the application made by Deokaran Mulji, to accept his resignation as a trustde of Jain charity properties of Lalbag in Bombay.

His Lordship said that the petitioner had admitted a technical breach of trust in that he had used the trust funds for his private trade under the impression that it was not illegal, to do so if interest was paid.

The proper order was therefore, for the removal of the petitioner, though he was relieved of any moral stigma or dishonest intention.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, his Lordship said that the petitioner was in sole charge of the management of Lalbag properties, and as such till only recently (21st September, 1927) he had been using the trust moneys for his business in piece-goods. Between April and September, 1927, he had made good the charity moneys, about Rs. 40,000, by investing them in Government securities.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Attacks, having been made against his 'bona fides', he has offered his resignation. His opponents contend that this is a case of removal, and he should not be allowed a discharge. Discharge or removal, if a trustee does not want to act, he has to be removed. He is, of course, liable for all his acts up to such release.

It was also urged against the petitioner, that he should account for profits made by the employment of trust funds. That

Harry Langdon who is described as the world's Heavy Weight gloom lifter.

however was not a matter before the Court at present.

The petitioner's counsel had contended that he should be discharged and thus escape the moral stigma implied by order of removal, as he had made good all the trust moneys and the breach of trust was not wilful.

INNOCENT BREACH OF TRUST.

On the position of the petitioner, his Lordship referred to Halsbury Vol. IV, p. 269: "Charity trustees are not necessarily removed where they have innocently committed a breach of trust."

"There are many people in Bombay", his Lordship proceeded, "who honestly believe that there is nothing improper in a trustee in utilising trust moneys himself, provided he pays interest. The payment of interest is considered a salve to his conscience.

"I am prepared to find that till the date of his appointment by Court, he might have laboured under that mistake. But last year he himself was responsible for taking steps against certain other parties who were employing trust moneys in some other way than investing in Government securities. Even thereafter he continued to use them till April, 1927, when he invested a portion only in securities. The balance was invested very probably under the stress of an inkling he got that the Court might be moved or steps taken against him in that respect.

REMOVAL WITHOUT MORAL STIGMA.

Under these circumstances the breach being admitted, though with the reservation that it was merely technical, the proper order to make would be one of removal, though I relieve him of any moral stigma or dishonest intention. His resignation will be accepted from the date a new trustee is appointed.

The petitioner was ordered to pay the costs of this application.

PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT

PARSI PLEADER'S SUSPENSION REDUCED

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Madgaoker on the Appellate Side of the High Court in the petition made by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, a pleader of the Small Causes Court, praying for remission in the period of four years' suspension ordered by the High Court for professional misconduct.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, remarked that the petition was in no way an appeal from or a review of the trial proceedings of December, 1925, but was really a petition in mercy. Their Lordships had been careful to read the petition that was presented to the Board and to see what documents were and were not before them. In the first place the judgment of this Court on review was not before the Privy Council, nor were some of the worst letters written by the petitioner in 1924 placed before the Board. Speaking for himself, Sir Amberson remarked that he was unable to accept the statement of Counsel before the Board that the pleader was not charged with anything in the nature of dishonesty or fraud or anything of that sort at all. The private letters addressed to the judges of the Small Causes Court by the petitioner in 1920 and repeated in 1924 were not in his Lordship's opinion the conduct of an honest man. If the full text of the letters were before the Board then their Lordships of the Privy Council would have expressed a different opinion as to the true nature of the pleader's conduct; and also about the actual sentence.

PROTECTION TO JUDGES.

As to the sentence, Sir Amberson thought that the conduct of the pleader was seriously retrimental to the proper administration of justice and was a very bad example to his juniors in standing and that it must be stopped with a firm hand.

One might perhaps take an optimistic view about his letter writing, perhaps he might not again indulge in offensive letters or affidavits. But Sir Amberson considered it very unlikely that at his time of life the pleader would be able to change his conduct in Court.

RISK OF FUTURE MISCONDUCT.

After a careful consideration of the Privy Council's recommendation and of the arguments presented to the Board, his Lordship felt himself unable to accede to the prayer in the petition that the sentence previously passed should be remitted. In deference, however, to what their Lordships of the Privy Council had said, even though in the view his Lordship took their statements was based on imperfect materials, he thought a concession might in mercy be granted to the pleader, namely, that his Sanad be restored to him on January 1, 1929.

In doing that his Lordship was aware that the Court was running a substantial risk, but out of respect to the Board he was prepared to run that risk.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S HOPES.

"In my judgment", concluded Sir Amberson, "the pleader may consider himself fortunate in obtaining any remission whatever of the original sentence, and I can only hope that this case will never be cited as a precedent for what conduct a pleader may adopt without incurring the penalty of total suspension."

Their Lordships ordered that the period of suspension be reduced from four to three years, and the petitioner be at liberty to practise as a pleader from January 1, 1929.

A LUNATIC HAJI.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury, Rahimbux Mahomed, a young Mahomedan aged 30, was placed on a charge of murder and grievous hurt.

The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Kolaskar defended the accused.

The accused was one of a party of Hajis (pilgrims) in the Musafirkhana at Carnac Bunder. It was alleged that the accused rushed out of the shed in a frenzy and stabbed a man who was standing on the footpath. He then rushed back to the shed and stabbed 12 other Hajis who were there. The accused was then secured and handed over to the police. He was also injured and was, along with other wounded persons, removed to the hospital. One of the men, who died, was removed to the morgue.

After a preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate, the accused was committed to the Sessions on charges of murder and causing grievous hurt.

DEFENCE OF LUNACY.

It was pleaded on behalf of the accused that he had committed the act in a fit of insanity.

His Lordship in his summing up discussed the law relating to the immunity of lunatics from criminal liability, and various authorities on the point.

The jury, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion, by a majority of 8 to 1, that the accused was a lunatic and therefore could not be held guilty.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

His Lordship, accepting the verdict, acquitted the accused who was ordered to be detained in prison till he was removed to the lunatic asylum or any other order was made on any application that the accused might make.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE

RECRUITMENT OF SHIPPING

The following questions by Mr. Syed Munawar have been admitted by the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether they are aware of the fact that the Government Shipping Master, Bombay, prohibits one set of seamen from entering the Shipping Office, and gives all sorts of facility for another set of seamen or their representatives to move about freely in the office;

(b) Whether the Shipping Broker and at his instance, the Shipping Master engage as seamen only those persons that are presented by the Bombay Seamen's Union;

(c) Whether they are aware of the that brokers do not engage seamen for service according to their order in the roster;

(d) Whether it is a fact that this practice of engaging seamen irrespective of their registered turns, is in contravention of the Clow Committee recommendations which led to the passing of Resolution No. 2663 of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, dated 25th May 1922;

(e) The reasons for adopting this practice;

(f) What action they propose to take in order to check the abuses and evils like unemployment consequent on the existence such a system of recruitment.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The total annual expenditure of the Government Shipping office, Bombay, during the last six years;

(b) The amount, if any, by way of revenue recovered by Government as against the expenditure during the same period;

(c) The various sources, if any, from which revenue goes to Government treasury from the Shipping Office.

FEES FOR SIGNING ON AND OFF

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The reasons why the Government Shipping Master does not adopt the same practice as is followed by the Assistant Shipping Master in charge of recruitment of crews for P. &O. S. N. Co, namely, signing on and off on working days and during office hours only;

(b) If signing on and off of crews on Sundays and out of office hours involves a serious loss of revenue to Government, what steps, if any, they propose to take to stop the loss of revenue entailed by this practice, and when?

SIGNING ON SUNDAYS

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether they are aware of the fact that the Shipping Master Bombay, prefers to get seamen signed on and off on Sundays, even when they are to be paid their advances a week or so later;

(b) The number of Sundays on which he has so got seamen signed on or off during the last three years;

(c) The number of those working days on which he has signed off out of office hours during the some period;

(d) The specific reasons for signing on or off on holidays and out of office hours;

(e) Whether they are aware of the fact that fees for signing on and off on holidays and out of office hours go to the Shipping Master;

(f) The total amount of fee for signing on and off on Sundays or out of office hours by the Shipping Master during the last three years;

(g) Whether it is a fact that this practice of signing on and off on holidays and out of office hours was not in existence about three years ago;

(h) Whether they intend to take any steps to save the loss of revenue so occasioned.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Cup Football: First semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 6-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Scouts Jamboree, Cooperage, 9-30 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football: Second semi-final, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

The next sitting of the Maithil Conference will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at Madhubani (Dt. Darbhanga) under the Presidency of the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.

THE MYSORE UNION.

A general meeting of the Union will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union premises, (opposite Monjini Ltd., 14, Churchgate Street, on Saturday (the 15th inst.).

SANITARY INSPECTORS' CLASS.

The Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality writes:—

"The next Session of the Sanitary Inspectors class, held under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, will commence from 1st November.

DR. J. J. MODI'S LECTURE.

Shums-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jam-shedji Modi will deliver to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, the fifth lecture of a series of his public Government Fellowship lectures on "Influence on India."

B. P. TELEGRAPH PEONS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held at Hira Baug on Sunday (16th inst.), at 5 p.m. when Mr. J. M. Mehta present. The following questions of the Telegraph Workmen will be considered:—(1) Memorial submitted to the Government, (2) Revision of pension, and (3) Disaffiliation from the Trade Union Congress.

BASKET BALL IN BOMBAY.

The following will represent Muslim Shah Baugh Play-ground, in a friendly Basket Ball match against 2|17 Dogra Regiment, to-day (Thursday) on Play-ground, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

A Team:—Mr. M I Baig (Supervisor), Mr. Abdur Rahman, Mr. Sirajuddin F, Mr. Mir Barkatulla, Mr. Gulam Hussain Khan.

B Team:—Mr. Ismaiel Khan (Captain), Mr. Mohamed Ismaiel, Mr Gulam Hussain, Mr. Abdul Jaliel, Mr. Mohamed Yacoob.

Mr. G. E. Soames, Chief Secretary to the Assam Government was invested on Monday night at Shillong by His Excellency Sir Laurie Hammond with the insignia of the companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

VOLCANO ERUPTION IN JAPAN

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Tokyo.—With thunderous roar the Asayama Volcano has erupted an immense volume of thick black smoke, coving country side with white ash. The peasantry is working under umbrellas to guard itself against ashes which are falling even at 70 miles from the Volcano.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Shanghai.—Addressing a gathering of the Chinese and foreigners at the Union Club, Sir Frederick Whyte said that China's trouble lay within herself and was not the result of the so-called unequal treaties, abolition of which would not solve the troubles of China which, like India's were the result of an attempt to adapt to Western political systems and ideas to Asiatic character. Sir F. Whyte remarked that his six weeks' sojourn in China had convinced him that there were reasons, which he had previously not realised, to justify the presence of the British defence force in Shanghai.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Oct. 12

The Magisterial inquiry into the case of the alleged murder of Mr. Nanak Chand opened to-day before Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, in the presence of the alleged assailant Firoz Alia Foza.

Four prosecution witnesses were examined to-day. Rai Sahib Mehta Ishwardas, the prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police appeared for the Crown.—A. P.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill up six vacancies as Apprentices. Those who desire to work as apprentices to learn free of all charges business for a period of three years are requested to communicate to the undersigned stating their qualifications. The applicants must not be over the age of 22 years. The applicants must also furnish copies of testimonials and letters of recommendation from at least two persons. The applicants must be Graduates of the Bombay University as far as possible. Those with knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting and Accounts will be preferred. The applications must reach on or before the 15th of October. No applications will be accepted subsequent to the 15th. Only six boys will be selected out of the number of applications received.

Apply to RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, Director, Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1927.

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA. II

We detailed at some length last week the questionable methods that were being adopted by inspired scribes in the Anglo-Indian Press to secure support from the shareholders' bank now rechristened as the stock-holders' scheme. We deplored the fact that among the conscious and unconscious victims of these cunning tactics were to be found some elected representatives of the people and we promised to show that this stockholders' scheme far from being an improvement on the shareholders' bank was the same thing under a different name and could offer no avenue to a real independent State Bank free from official wire-pulling. The campaign on behalf of Sir Basil Blackett has since then continued unabated. The Bombay financier is the 'bete noir' of the crusaders and as everything is fair in love and war the official propagandists are fighting hard without scruple and without conscience determined only to win the battle by befogging the real issue, by mystifying the man in the street and by creating provincial jealousies in utter disregard of truth and even of common decency and fairness. We propose to notice to-day one particularly clever but mendacious weapon in their armoury and having done so we shall pass on to-morrow to the exposition or rather the exposure of the stock-holders' stunt.

As our readers are aware, the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill recommended the election of six out of the fifteen Directors, whom they proposed for the Bank, to be made by the central and the provincial legislatures. Both Sir Basil Blackett and the Anglo-Indian Press regarded that recommendation as a fatal blow to the intended legislation and no words were too strong for the condemnation of the politicians on the Select Committee who were wrecking a mighty scheme of financial Swaraj for India which might not again come the way of this country for a whole generation. These friends and benefactors of India, however, found that they had miscalculated and that the report of the Joint Select Committee secured greater support in the Assembly on account of their purely negative condemnation. There was a quick change of tactics, the frontal attack in the Joint Select Committee made room for a flank movement with a view to divide those who had so far fought under the same banner. It was suddenly and miraculously discovered that the signatories to the report of Joint Select Committee were not after all the wreckers of financial Swaraj, as was feared at one time; on the contrary, they were as anxious as Government were for the establishment of a Reserve Bank; no doubt they had gone wrong in recommending the Legislatures as electoral colleges but that was done not with a view to exercise any kind of political pressure on the bank but with a view to avoid the domination on the directorate of the bank of the financial interests of Bombay. That was, indeed, a reasonable attitude and as the stock-holders' scheme would exclude the domination of the financial interests of any particular province both the Finance Member and the popular representatives had at last reached common ground; if the Bombay financiers were opposed to the stock-holders' scheme it was because their game was up and they should not, therefore, be considered. Such is the delectable manner in which the champoins of the stock-holders' scheme have argued for Sir Basil's pet scheme to their own satisfaction; thus have they endeavoured to bring confusion into the ranks of the opposition and thus do they hope to resurrect the shareholders' bank under a false label.

It may be mentioned that when the Government expressed their adamant hostility to the creation of Legislatures as electoral colleges for the purpose of electing six out of fifteen Directors on the State Bank the members of the Assembly displayed a good deal of constructive ability by proposing a number of alternatives; but, as soon as each fresh alternative was carefully examined it was found to be unworkable. The Joint Select Committee's recommendation having thus come out successfully from the crucible it secured the support of all the popular parties in the House and the Government in desperation were driven to the adoption of the doubtful manoeuvre described above. It would be a national disaster if Government could produce a schism where there was solidarity and by creating a diversion at the expense of the Bombay financiers, carry the stock-holders' scheme through the legislature. Happily, however, there is a fly in the ointment and the report of the Joint Select Committee itself furnishes a crushing refutation of the nefarious tactics of Sir Basil's friends. If the Bombay financier is opposed to the stock-holders' scheme it is because that scheme is the same old shareholders' scheme under an "alias" and would, if adopted, amount to a complete recantation of the deliberate and unanimous decision of the Assembly. He does not oppose that scheme because it avoids, as alleged, his domination on the directorate. We shall have occasion to point out that far from avoiding domination by any financial group the stockholders' scheme makes such domination inevitable; but whatever that may be, this at any rate is conceded even by the entourage of Sir Basil Blackett that the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee, constituting the Legislatures into electoral colleges, was made with a view to exclude the domination of the Bombay group of financiers; and if that is so the allegation that Bombay financiers wanted to dominate the bank stands, as we shall point out presently, as a palpable and self-evident falsehood. Of the five members from Bombay, who were present when the Joint Select Committee arrived at this particular decision, four are identified with that decison; in fact the decision was reached on the motion of a Bombay member of the Joint Committee and the only member from Bombay who opposed that decision was Mr. Kikabhai Premchand who cannot be accused of any hostility towards Sir Basil Blackett. The critics of Bombay cannot blow hot and cold in the same breath: they cannot endorse the decision of the Joint Select Committee and then accuse Bombay of any selfish motive in opposing the stock-holders' scheme. If the recommendation of the Joint Committee creating legislatures as electorates was reached with the object of avoiding domination by financial cliques, then Bombay ought to be acquitted of any design of dominating the bank. The fact of the matter is that the advocates of the stockholders' scheme are most anxious to conceal its real genesis; they have to sail under false colour; they are carrying contraband goods; they propose to turn down what the Assembly has done after the most careful and fullest deliberation and they are naturally driven to have recourse to methods which cannot bear the light of day. The Bombay financier is, therefore, being made the scapegoat. The trick has been tried once with success. Hence the temptation to repeat it. But, as shown above, the detractors of the Bombay financiers stand condemned out of their own mouths of having, for ulterior purposes, started and carried on a deliberately mendacious propaganda against this city. It ought not to be difficult for Nationalist leaders from other parts of India to see through this transparent trick and when the Anglo-Indian Press admires them at the expense of Bombay to beware of the siren's song.

THE NEVER-ENDING DEMAND.

Yet one more demand for Rs. 6,45,000 has been made by Government for the Back Bay Scheme and a sanction has been wrung out of a worried and helpless Council. This extra demand, after about 10 crores have already been spent over the Scheme, is, as often before, due to bungling in making past estimates, so far as known causes are concerned. "Such things", the General Member said, "were only discovered as one went deeper and deeper into the matter." May be, we have yet to reach the lowest depth of this matter. From the start to the present day when the finish is not yet in sight it has been one long story of errors in estimates discovered when it was too late. Mr. Lalji Naranji observed that one has to proceed with the muddle just because we have gone too far to be able to retrace our steps. But it is better to retrace one's steps and cut the losses than to accept unending liabilities. The original estimate of the whole scheme was Rs. 367 lakhs, a figure low enough to go in as the thin end of the wedge. But Government were prepared, according to the official summary of the Mears Committee's Report, "to spend on the scheme up to Rs. 400 lakhs, if necessary." The implication was clear that any expenditure beyond the limit would seriously injure the finances of the province. Within two years of the original sanction, however, a revised estimate for Rs. 702 lakhs had to be approved, if only to make the best of a bad bargain. The Mears Committee reported that, if all went well, the total cost would approximate to 900 lakhs. But, as things actually go, it is clear that even with the reduced scheme the total cost will be well above Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

Coming to the details of the cause of the present supplementary demand, we find that the ill-starred dredger "Jinga" has a good deal to do with it. The dredger has much melancholy interest behind it. It was built by Messrs. Simons and Company. Sir George Buchanan, one of the evil geniuses of the scheme, at first demanded of the Company "your guarantee that the plant will do the work required." To quote the Mears Committee Report: "He did not get it. He wanted also a dredger with a minimum capacity of 2,000 cubic yards of clay per hour. He did not get it. On the contrary, he ultimately accepted a specification in which these two most necessary stipulations were omitted." "The principal cause of the failure of the dredging operations arose in our opinion from the fact that Sir George Buchanan did not take the trouble to ascertain the working records of the Kulu and the Jinga." The poor vessel is now being re-conditioned and as the lakhs already spent upon it are not enough the General Member wants yet a few more lakhs. The dredger Jinga has been a riddle to many besides Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji. Being laymen in respect of engineering, we shall not presume to dogmatise about the comparative merits of dry and wet filling. But we see much force in Mr. Lalji Naranji's plea for dry filling. He has shown with figures that now at least dry filling is decidedly cheaper. Besides it seems about as difficult to re-condition the "Jinga" or the "George Lloyd" as it was to put together Humpty Dumpty.

It is but too true that "such things are discovered as one goes deeper and deeper into the matter." We would never-the-less ask Government to go into the very depth of the matter once for all and let the public know the worst and how many more lakhs or crores they still want. The asking for the extra amount should not be much of an inconvenience to them as it is only a piece of formality introduced by the Reforms. As things are, apart from the disgrace that Mr. Lalji Naranji sees in Government's coming forward with a demand every now and then, the people's nightmarish suspense need not be indefinitely prolonged. But people are now awaking to find that there is a grim reality in the nightmare. They are now realising that while those responsible for the Back Bay muddle have gone scot-free, the people of the province have to pay the interest and the sinking fund charges for years and years. Mr. Lalji Naranji did not exaggerate when he remarked that the Scheme was the cause of the financial ruin of the Presidency. It is here that the public will find the main secret of the bankruptcy of statesmanship and finances that pleads want of funds for the expansion of primary education even on a voluntary basis.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

THE FEDERAL FORM.

(BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR).

VI.

In order to understand the future of Indian Constitution, the first thing we have to bear in mind is the Constitution as it is, and how far that Constitution has fallen short of the requirements of the country. This Constitution introduced the elements of federal government in India as far back as 1911. Lord Hardinge had adumberated this Constitution. In his despatch to the Secretary of State he had pointed out that the future of the Indian Constitution must be along federal lines. All modern states in Europe and America as well as the British Colonies have now adopted the federal form of Constitution as the only one suitable for the present condition of society.

LINGUISTIC FEDERATION.

In India the federation of nations is a prime requisite. If one glances at the linguistic map of India one would find that all India may be roughly subdivided into four main linguistic provinces. Commencing from the extreme southeast we have the Bengali language dominating what is now Bengal and Assam. Oria is only an allied language. The next geographical and linguistic division of India extends from Berar to the North Western Frontier where the country language is Hindustani. The North of Central Provinces is linguistically allied to this group of provinces. Then we have the two Southern Provinces where the dominant languages are Maharatti and the Dravidian language i.e. either Tamil or Telugu. India may then be regarded as a federation of four main nations linguistically allied and ethnologically identical. These would be the main provinces of India. We have, however, sub-provinces such as the Oria-speaking provinces of Orissa and a part of Chhota Nagpur. Then we have the Andhra Province which is linguistically allied to the Dravidian language but claims an individuality of its own. Next we have Sind where local sentiment favours the creation of a sub-province. If local sentiment is placated we shall have then the following provinces divided on the basis of linguistic affinity. These are firstly Bengal, secondly the Oria Province, thirdly Hindustan; fourthly Maharashtra; fifthly Andhra; sixthly the Madras Province; and seventhly Sindh. Of these Orissa Sind and the Madras Province may be created sub provinces in charge of a Deputy-Governor.

CLAMANT CRY FOR RE-GROUPING.

The grouping of the Provinces of India followed upon the acquisition by conquest or secession did not take into account their ethnological or linguistic affinity so long as India was governed by an irresponsible bureaucracy in which the people had no voice. It was a matter of little importance but with the growth of constitution and the development of popular rights popular sentiment will have to be placated. It will also smoothen and oil the machinery of Government. Take for example the Central Provinces: the hostility between the Hindi speaking north and the Maharathi speaking south can only be reconciled by the bifurcation of that province or by its annexation to its allied neighbours, —the U. P. and Bombay. The land system in Berar follows the Bombay system. The Mayukh Law, that is the Bombay School of Law is applicable to that Province. It was only for administrative convenience that it was tacked on to the Central Provinces. Running next to Orissa Sambalpur was up till 1905 a part of the Central Provinces. It was then transferred to Bihar and Orissa because it was an Oria speaking district. There is a clamant cry for the regrouping of Indian Provinces on the more natural basis of linguistic tie.

ALLOCATION OF REVENUES.

The next point that the future Constitution will have to provide for is the allocation of revenues between the Central and the Local Governments. The haphazard system adopted by the Meston Award has given satisfaction to nobody. The Central Government will be in charge of customs as

(Continued on page 11.)

Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th instant.

MORE LIGHT ON OMAR KHAYYAM.

(BY G. K. N.)

The discovery of a Persian manuscript and its study by Sir Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, London, enable him to consider it as "possibly the most important document for the history of early Persian literature that has ever come to light." It relates to, or rather is studied so far, primarily with regard to the quatrains of Omar Khayyam. As a result of the researches of his predecessors Zukovski and Professor Christensen, Sir Denison holds that the number of quatrains as known to us to-day and presumably attributable to Omar do not amount to more than a hundred. Omar is represented only by thirteen quatrains in the MSS. But it constitutes the earliest collection of the Rubaiyyat which has been discovered and is 123 years older than the famous Bodleian Manuscript. Of the thirteen only two have hitherto been known, so that we have eleven new quatrains, which may more safely than any others be accounted genuine. The English scholar reproduces the thirteen quatrains with a close English translation. The following is a specimen:

"Oh! wise old man, rise more betimes
And take a careful look at that child
who is sweeping, the dust.
Warn him and say: "Sweep gently, very gently
The brain of Kaikobad and the eye of Parviz."

CAUSES OF FLOODS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the attention of one and all is concentrated on giving as much relief as possible to the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawar and Sindh, though there are floods in other parts of the country also. This is the time when some people at least should think about the causes of these oft recurring floods. To my mind one of the causes is the neglect of the beds of rivers, specially in the plains near their mouth. Rivers are the gutters of nature. If the gutters in the cities or towns are chocked up they are cleaned now and then. No body thinks of ever clearing chocked-up rivers of India. For centuries these river gutters have been carrying the silt, stone and mud and what not from their sources, on their way to the plains, where they meet the sea. Specially in these parts rivers are at present only carriers of water and and not preservers of water. In the monsoon when flooded they cause immense havoc while in other seasons they are poor receptacles of water and are of very little use to the people living near them. This is a problem which the best engineers should take up and solve.—Your etc.

A. B. C.

MUSLIMS' ACTIVITIES IN POONA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There have appeared a number of different accounts in the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Times of India," the "Indian Daily Mail." about the activities of the Poona Muslims in general and of the Anjumane Islam in particular.

It is the time-honoured tradition in Poona for the Anjumans to show signs of life during the Poona season only, when all the officials, eminent visitors and members of the Council happen to meet together. These activities which begin and end with the season are seldom seen in their true perspective by the Muslims and non-Muslims outside Poona, who are inclined to form a wrong impression. As your journal is the only one which throws open its columns for the revelation of truth, I take this opportunity to shed some light on the ways in which the Muslim activities are carried on.

The Anjumane Islam proposes to go through a most impressive programme this month. As usual the annual Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference will commence with some distinguished personality in the chair, a number of resolutions will be passed, and the show will be wound up with an expensive dinner.

The Conference claims to be a Presidency institution despite the fact that Gujarat and Konkan have disaffiliated themselves from it and have set up their own Conferences. As a Muslim pretending to have some knowledge of problems educational, I would respectfully ask the Executive of the august body to render a full and true account of their distinct and concrete contributions to the advancement of education in this Presidency. While other communities and particularly the Hindoo brethren have been multiplying their schools, colleges, and other educational institutions and have in right earnest been planning the foundation of a Maharashtra University, the Muslims have not even started a single institution of repute. May I ask the past and present patrons of the Conference why they have not seen to it that in the very hall where they have waxed eloquent on the blessings of education, a school is being conducted which cannot boast of a single trained teacher? Lengthy accounts and reports are published in the papers of their speeches and resolutions, but the members and supporters do not publish the account of their funds so that the community may know how it is used. The Conference, the Anjuman, the Orphanage and now the Gymkhana bear a strong family resemblance and show the family traits Their management has become the monopoly of the same select personalities, who conduct their business with the same secrecy as the Masonic Lodge. One really wonders why the leading, influ-

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Theirs To Cheer.

It is wonderful how great minds think alike. On the East of the Mediterranean, a Dictator in the person of Il Duce tells Italy that parliamentary Government is a farce but finds it convenient to keep in existence some sort of an obedient, docile Parliament. On the West of the Mediterranean, a Dictator tells the Spanish people that he, Primo de Rivera, has no belief in the principle of every citizen having a parliamentary vote. In fact, his conception of a Parliament is that it should leave the task of governing to the Government and confine itself to informing the Ministers of the people's needs. This is what General Primo de Rivera told the National Assembly which, a Reuter message says, "was inaugurated without any incident" on Monday. King Alfonso was prevailed upon to open the proceedings, but the power behind the King told the assembled legislators what precious little they had the right to do. One thing they could do freely, however; they could "temporarily suspend" their labours and cheer the King when he left. We can imagine how the mouths of the Tories in England and their political cousins in India will water when they read the doings of this "model" Parliament!

Underlying Motives.

We hear it asserted in certain quarters in India that Indians will do well not to make so much fuss about Katherine Mayo's book. These seemingly disinterested advisers forget that Indians' resentment is directed not so much against the absurd, malicious and evil-minded attack on the Indian people of a spinster who has money enough and energy enough to go round the world preaching the arrogant doctrine of White superiority, as against the diabolical use for political ends which a section of the imperially minded British people are making of the book, a section who have evidently a low conception of moral values or of political decency and are anxious to propagate the most disgusting lies about India with the hope of continuing British hold on this country. Mr. Andrews has done well to point out the danger to India of this world-wide propaganda against the Indian people. The greatness of the English race, as Indians with their traditional spirit of broad-mindedness are always willing to admit, lies in the fact that it does produce men and women, however rare their number in a Kipling-fed generation, who are brave enough to speak the truth and fight for its vindication and preservation.

Emigration and Eggs.

"You can take it from me" Mr. Sastri is reported to have told the White settlers of Newcastle, Natal, "that not three per cent. of Indians will find it possible to fulfil the conditions required in the Agreement in order to return to South Africa." "This I regard" Mr. Sastri said "as most important." And the Johannesburg deputation which met Mr. Sastri on Monday, according to a cable received by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association here, regards it as very important too. Section one and sections four and five of the Gentlemen's Agreement are so framed that South Africa can be practically certain that once an Indian leaves the Union, the chances are that he cannot return. The handicaps against his ability to do so are far too many. Unless the grievances regarding excessive deposits, and the rights of minors and their mothers with respect to entering the Union are remedied, the policy of squeezing out the Indian can be pursued systematically under this Agreement. Whether the possibility of India offering a good market for African eggs into which the Union Board of Trade is inquiring will soften White opposition to Indians remains to be seen.

Bundi State.

His Highness Maharao Raja Ishwari Singh Bahadur, ruler of Bundi State, one of the premier States in Rajputana, deserves to be congratulated on the prompt measures he has taken soon after his accession to the gadi, for dealing with the complaints of maladministration. His Highness has realised that these complaints which have been persistently made in recent years could only be removed by a radical change in the administration. His Highness, we understand, is determined to carry out such changes and has for this purpose selected an able Minister, in the person of Mr. N. Bhattacharyya, the Dewan of the Banswara State. Mr. Bhattacharyya is an old friend of and commands full confidence of His Highness. He has made his mark as an administrator and we have no doubt under his guidance the Bundi State will witness a new era of progress and prosperity and that, above all, the subjects of the State will be given increasing voice in the administration.

Untouchables in Schools.

Six Local Board schools in the Surat district have won an unenviable distinction of being the only Board schools in the Presidency where "depressed" class children are not yet admitted. These schools are at Gothan, Madhar, Morthar, Motavaracdha, Sania Henrad, and Kharvesa, all in Surat district. But the fact that in all other Board schools "depressed" class children are freely admitted shows that the general feeling against untouchability is strong and that, if those in Surat who are keen on removing untouchability bestir themselves, they should be able to bring the recalcitrant schools to their senses. If they do not succeed, Government should step in and bring to bear on the schools every kind of pressure, financial pressure included. Board schools, which get a grant from the common fund, should not be allowed to insult any class of people.

SENSATIONAL WALK-OUT.

HINDU M. L. C.'S LEAVE COUNCIL.

PROTEST AGAINST TALEGAON JUDGMENT.

MORE MONEY FOR NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

To-day's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were extraordinarily pregnant and sensational owing to a number of unexpected incidents which cropped up during the course of a smooth and uninteresting debate. The atmosphere in the House was unusually tense throughout the day and there was no end to lobby pourparlers. At about 6 o'clock in the evening all the elected Hindu members of the Council present in the House walked out of the House in a body, as a protest against the policy of the Government under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code which had resulted in the conviction of 46 Hindus of Talegaon charged for disobeying the orders of the Magistrate. The judgment in the well-known Talegaon case was given this afternoon and it had a sad repercussion upon a majority of the Hindu members of the Council.

The facts of the Talegaon case have been long before the public. It will be recalled that a few Muslims of Talegaon had applied to the District Magistrate requesting the latter to take action in respect of music before a mosque in Talegaon which the Hindus of that place intended to have along with a festival procession. The Magistrate had issued an order prohibiting the Hindus from having any loud music with the procession which was to parade by the side of the mosque. In spite of this specific order several Hindus were alleged to have proceeded before the mosque, with loud music. Consequently 50 Hindus who formed the procession and who are alleged to have disobeyed the orders of the Magistrate were charged with an offence under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They were tried in the Sub-Divisional Court and in the judgment given to-day as many as 46 of them have been convicted under Section 144. As it was, the Hindu members of the Council were extremely grieved to hear the judgment in the Talegaon case. What pained them most was not so much the judgment itself, but the policy pursued under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Later in the day, after the supplementary grants were over, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani rose to make a statement on behalf of the majority of Hindu members of the Council. He was referring to the judgment in the Talegaon case when the President interjected and warned him against going into the merits of the case, as the matter could be still held as "subjudice." Mr. Pahalajani then put before the House the feelings of the majority of the Hindu members in the matter.

The speaker seemed to be very much excited as he found it rather difficult to make a clear and consolidated statement. The Hindu members of the Council, he said, had made up their mind to move the adjournment of the House on the next day with a view to record their protest against the policy of Government in respect of the application of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A motion for the adjournment of the House was, therefore, tabled and it would be discussed on the next day. At the conclusion of Mr. Pahalajani's statement all the elected Hindu members of the Council excepting the solitary example of Mr. Narayandas Bechar got up on their legs and quietly walked out of the House "en masse."

After this most sensational walk-out the House seemed to plunge into a mood of solemnity. The rest of the day's work had to be done in the presence of only a few members just sufficient to retain the quorum.

To-morrow Mr. B. G. Pahalajani will move the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation created by the policy pursued by the Government under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code which had resulted in the conviction of 46 Hindus in the Talegaon case. The atmosphere is surcharged with all sorts of speculations as regards the prospects of this adjournment motion.

There was another mild sensation in the House in the earlier part of the day when the President had an occasion to call upon Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch to withdraw certain expression which had inadvertently fallen from the latter's lips. When, after a good deal of debate on a demand for supplementary grant in connection with flood relief, the President accepted a closure of the debate, Mr. Mir Mohamed Baloch who evidently wanted to speak on the demand exclaimed "sorry." The President got upset over the expression and called upon the speaker to withdraw it. The matter was hushed up when like a true sportsman, the speaker withdrew his expression. The first half of the day was devoted towards the discussion of the supplementary grants. The contention of the critics was that the grant asked by the Government was very meagre as compared with the colossal loss which the province of Gujarat had suffered.

In his reply which was mostly inaudible the Revenue Member paid a tribute of praise to all the agencies which had contributed towards the alleviation of distress in Gujarat and other provinces. As regards the remission of land revenue, the Revenue Member promised that Government would certainly consider the special cases that called for a remission. Further the Government would be prepared to pay more tagavi if the people came forward with a demand for it. The grant was at last made.

In the absence of the Opposition which had walked out of the House, the Government got the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 passed through all its readings in less than five minutes.

The first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act was also carried without any controversy.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 12.

The question time in the Bombay Legislative Council to-day was much livelier than usual. Replying to Dr. Gilder, the Minister for Education stated that the scheme for reservation of certain Civil appointments for European officers of the I. M. S. was still under consideration of the Secretary of State. The number of European officers of the I. M. S. at present in Civil employ in this Presidency was 19.

Mr. Jitekar asked the Government whether they had hard about the brutal murder of a Marwari traveller in the G. I. P. Railway train near Igatpuri and if so whether they would be pleased to place on the Council Table full details of the investigations.

The Home Member in reply stated that they had heard about the murder, but they could not place the details of the investigations on the Table because to do so would not be to the public advantage.

COST IN NARIMAN CASE.

In reply to Mr. Swaminarayan's query the General Member again told the House that the proceedings in the Harvey-Nariman case had been instituted at the cost of the Government, but if the complaint was dismissed due to Mr. Nariman proving his allegations the cost would be borne by Mr. Harvey. The actual expenditure hitherto incurred on the case excluding the fees payable to the Complainant's Solicitors which had not been billed for was Rs. 18,254. As the case was still proceeding it was not possible to say at present what the total cost would be and whether it would ultimately have to be borne by the Government. As the course and length of the case were undetermined, it was proposed to make a provision in the budget to clear the debit to the suspense head before the financial year closed. A supplementary demand would be made in due course.

GRANTS FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

After question time, the supplementary grants came in for discussion. Khan Saheb Mansuri speaking on the grant for flood-relief remarked that the wheels of Government ordinarily moved very slowly, but in this case they had moved pretty fast and he was thankful to Government for that. But he left a little sad that the Government could not pay the same prompt attention to Sind, that province being far away from the seat of the Government. The speaker told the House that the loss suffered by Sind was much more enormous than what had been calculated by the Government officers.

Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam said although he was a bitter critic of the Government on other occasions, he was not ashamed in the least to congratulate the Government on their generosity towards Gujarat.

Mr. H. S. Shivdasani in supporting the demand for grant wanted to know from the Government whether they had come to any decision as regards the remission of land revenue. He requested the Government at least to be considerate while fixing the rate of interest on the loans given to the agriculturists.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram joined his voice

(Continued on next page.)

FATE OF ABDUL AZIZ.

GETS 14 YEARS R. I.

SWAMI SATYANAND'S STATEMENT.

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

At the Mayo Hospital, Mr. Ogilvie recorded the statement of Swami Satyanand this afternoon.

The Swami said the accused came from behind crying "Ya Allah," and struck him with a long knife. He stated that he tried to hit the accused with a stick but could not succeed.

Nanak Chand who got injuries in the scuffle, examined stated he ran to Parmanand's shop as he heard the cry that there was some stabbing affair there. He saw the accused as he went to the shop coming towards him with a knife in one hand and a razor in the other.

Before he could do anything the accused struck him on the waist and eye and ran away.

COULD WITHSTAND 50 PERSONS.

The House Surgeon deposed to have examined the wounded persons when they were taken to the Hospital. Dr. Mathews said that the injury on the head of the accused was caused by falling against a hard substance and not by a stick.

Returning to the court, the District Magistrate recorded a further statement made by the accused. He said the doctor and the constable gave false evidence about his falling down. He could withstand 50 persons. He said he did not know the name of the sub-Inspector of police whom he wanted to call as a defence witness.

Bawa Bakhtawar Singh, who was put in as defence witness later, stated that the accused was taken to him and he was informed that he (accused) had wounded three persons at Anarkali.

The accused next submitted that he wanted to examine the Muslim constables who went to the shop when he was arrested.—Free Press.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS R.I.

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

Mr. Oglieve, District Magistrate, convicting Abdul Aziz of the charges framed against in connection with the murderous assault on Swami Satyanand, an Arya Samajist preacher, and wounding other two persons, sentenced him this afternoon to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment viz., seven years in Swami Satyanand case, and seven years for the other two cases incidental to the assault and three months'

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY MORNING

POONA, Oct. 12.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, having now recovered from his attack of fever, proposes to leave Poona by the 10-35 p.m. train on the 13th October for Bombay. He will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay for two days, and then proceed to Nadiad, arriving there on Sunday, the 16th.—A. P.

solitary confinement. After the expiry of the sentence the accused was asked to furnish a security for Rs. 50,000 with three sureties to keep the peace under Section 106, Criminal Procedure Code for three years or in default to undergo further three years' simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

DR. CHOITHRAM THREATENED

ASKED TO EMBRACE ISLAM

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 12.

"Accept Islam or you will share the fate of Shraddhananda, Rajpal, and Lekharam."

The above is the gist of anonymous letters received by Dr. Choithram and Mr. Dwarkaprasad, Editors of "Hindu," and "Hindu Jyoti," respectively.—Free Press.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS TO SANGATHAN LEADERS

CAWNPORE, Oct. 12

A number of prominent leaders of the local Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha have received during the last three days anonymous letters threatening them with death for their activities in the cause of Sangathan.

The letters were forwarded to the District Magistrate.—Free Press.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

APPRECIABLE REDUCTION IN IMPORTS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for September show an improvement in British trade compared with twelve months ago, exports figuring 60 1/2 millions sterling which is an increase of nearly 10 millions sterling, while the imports at 101 1/2 millions show an appreciable reduction. One-third of the increased imports is due to the recovery of foreign markets in coal.—Reuter's Special.

DYARCHY NOT KILLED.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTERS

SIR P. C. MITTER AND NAWAB M. HUSSAIN ASSUME OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Sir P. C. Mitter and Nawab Musoraf Hussein have assumed charge of transferred departments as Ministers, says a Government communique issued this evening.

The former will be in charge of Local Self-government, Agriculture, Industries and Public Works, while the latter will be in charge of Education, Excise, and Registration.

The Hon. Mr. Marr, successor of Sir J. Donald, Executive Council member, will be placed in charge of Finance, Commerce Marine European education, and Railways.

The Hon. Maharajah of Nadia will be in charge of the business of the Legislative Council along with other departments entrusted to him.—Free Press.

ANOTHER WOMAN CHANNEL SWIMMER

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Dr. Maclennan's record swim has surprised even her mother. Her landing caused commotion in breach where there were only fifty people. All rushed to her assistance but she was "as fresh as a lark". It was the victory of stamina and determination, favoured with calm water and brilliant moonlight. She ate only little sugar and meat extract. Her real name is Dorothy Cochrane Logan. She is a doctor of medicine and has rendered brilliant service in several hospitals. She is now a popular medical officer in King's College Hospital. This was her third attempt. She made her first attempt last year when she retired almost unconscious a mile from England after being twenty-five hours in water. Two months ago she failed seven miles from England after a terrific fight with crosscurrents. She wins £1,000 offered by the "News of the World" for beating Miss Ederle's time (14 hours 34 minutes).—Reuter's Special.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY

PLEA FOR EXPENDITURE ON DRUGS AND BUILDINGS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the Executive of the British Empire Leprosy Association Sir

SIR BASIL'S NEW POST.

NEW YORK BANKERS DISBELIEVE REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 12.

New York.—Bankers in close touch with the Federal Reserve Bank do not attach credit to London reports that Sir Basil Blackett has been chosen as a British liaison officer of the Bank.—Reuter.

Leonard Rogers brought up the report of the Medical sub-committee based on Dr. Frank Oldrieves recent African tour. He disapproved of the compulsory segregation of lepers and advocated the treatment of as many as possible of early cases. Sir Leonard Rogers drew attention to the cheapness and effectiveness of Sodium Hydrocardate which Dr. Muir has adopted at Calcutta. The Association has already distributed 50,000 doses including 35,000 in Africa. It was decided to push the treatment of leprosy in the tropical possessions by expenditure on drugs and contributions towards the cost of simple buildings where help was urgently required and where permanent leper relief work was being undertaken.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO INTERNATIONAL STEEL CARTELS

METAL WORKERS TO FORM POWERFUL ORGANISATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Luxembourg.—Delegates of the Metal Workers Unions in France, Germany Sarre, Belgium, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Luembourg have been holding a conference here with the object of opposing the international steel cartels with powerful workers organisations. A committee has been formed to study questions.—Reuter's Special.

ADEN'S MILITARY FORCES

WAR OFFICE ASSUMES DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The War Office has assured direct responsibility for the administration of the military forces forming the garrison at Aden. The military control of Aden was transferred from the Government of India to the Imperial Government as from 1st April.—Reuter.

MR. AMRATLAL'S RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

END THE VIRAMGAM CORDON.

THREAT OF STRONG CAMPAIGN.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 12.

When the Kathiawar Political Conference met again this morning the President advised Mr. Amratlal Sheth to withdraw his resolution against Jamnagar Mr. Amratlal Sheth was given time to consult his friends. In the meantime, Mr. Manilal Kothare moved the resolution that stood in his name to the effect that united in their oppsition to the Customs Cordon it is expected that the Government would remove it immediately.

After the fateful decision of the President, great excitement prevailed throughout the whole City last night. Both the sides were preparing for a successful fight and great efforts were made to canvass more votes. There was a strong rumour about bringing a vote of censure against the President, but in the morning when the Enquiry Party saw its weakness it is understood to have dropped that idea. The hardships to passengers and merchants remain as they are. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Manilal Kothare, Amratlal Sheth, Darbar Gopaldas Desai and Balvantrai Mehta should report to the Executive Committee of the Conference as to what steps should be taken to get the Cordon removed. This resolution was passed.

DEFAULTING STATES.

Then came the contentious resolution of Mr. Amratlal Sheth. He moved that as for the reason of Customs Cordon the Government state, that their fiscal interests are greatly impaired owing to excessive imports at Kathiawad ports and especially at Kedi; public institutions and merchants in British India have made allegations that the Jamnagar State gives rebate but the Jamnagar State denies such allegations; under the circumstances this Conference believes that it is the duty of Government to make full Inquiry in this matter and recommends to have an impartial inquiry and to take proper steps against those States who may be found guilty. Mr. Sheth quoted Earl Winterton and Mr. Watson in support of his resolution and supported the attitude of Sir Purshottamdas and the Indian Merchants Chamber and appealed to the House to pass the resolution. Messrs. Ramji Doshi, Dahyalal Jhaveri, Kalidas Parekh, and Garana supported the resolution, while Messrs. Harishanker Pandya, Kanaiyalal Kothari Dwarkadas Saraiya, Govindji Dahyabhai, from Porbhander and Haplubhai opposed it. A division was demanded but the President refused to have it because there was an apparent over whelming majority against it.

After a usual vote of thanks the proceedings of the Conference terminated. The President Mr. Shukla, was much eulogised for his prudence, far-sightedness and sagacity in conducting the business.

RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 12.

At the Special Session of the Kathiawar Political Conference which held its sittings here yesterday and to-day, resolutions were passed (1) Strongly protesting against the re-imposition of the Customs Cordon by the British Government at Viramgam and other thanas on its frontiers which caused great hardships to the travelling public and which was detrimental to the trade of the whole province and asking the Government to immediately abolish it; (2) Strongly condemning the new arrangements proposed by the British Government to the Maritime States of Kathiawar at the Abu Conference as being subversive of Sovereign rights of those States (3) Maintining that the maritime States possessed the elementary rights of developing their ports to the extent of their natural capacity without any kind of hindrance from the British Government being brought on the plea of loss of British trade and Custom revenues and (4) Strongly disapproving of the action of the British Government in not publishing the proceedings of the Abu Conference relating to the question of the ports which affected both the chiefs and their subjects.

MR. KOTHARI'S RESOLUTION POSSED

At its to-day's sittings, the Conference unanimously adopted Mr. Manilal Kothari's resolution as under:—

This Conference hopes that the British Government will, in view of the strong protests of the Kathiawar States forthwith abolish the Viramgam Customs Cordon and that if this is not done and the present hardships both to the trade and the travelling public are allowed to continue, the Conference urges the people of Kathiawar to start a proper campaign against it.

COMMITTEE TO PLAN CAMPAIGN.

A Committee consisting Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Durbar Gopaldas, Amritlal Sheth, Balwantrai Mehta and two general secretaries of the Conference with Mahatma Gandhiji as President was appointed to report on the situation and advise the Executive Committee on the subject of starting a campaign.

DEMAND FOR FULL-TIME INDUSTRIES DIRECTOR

DEPUTATION WAITS ON EDUCATION MINISTER

POONA, Oct. 12.

A representative deputation led by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Maharashtrian Chamber of Commerce, waited on the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Industries, to urge the appointment of a whole time Director of Industries. The members of the deputation were Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Leader of the Deputtion, Rao Bahadur Kale, M.L.C., Mr. Chandrachud, M.L.C., Mr. Gunjal, M.L.C., Mr. Nanal, M.L.C., Mr. Deshpande, M.L.C. Rao Bahadur Ramnath Hanumantram, Vice-President of the Maharashtrian Chamber Mr. Danukar, Vice-President, Mr. Sohni, Secretary, Mr. Mahajani and Mr. Barve.—Free Press.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"A HUGE FAILURE"

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

"A huge colossal failure," is the expression used, in reference to the League of Nations, by Professor Chakraburti at a public meeting held this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association.

He said that the clash of cultures, political, religious, and social competition and exploitation which are everywhere disintegrating our social, communal and international harmony can be effectually eradicated by a faithful and consistent adherence to the principle of Ahimsa.

The Professor appealed passionately for a thorough understanding of the principles of Jainism and their translation into practical politics, which alone, if anything is to establish world peace, would achieve it.—Free Press.

Marseilles.—The airmen, Arrachart and Rignot, have postponed their flight to India till November to allow full time for the final adjustment of engine.—Reuter.

MOVING THE PRIVY COUNCIL?

APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT?

We understand that Mr. R. K. Dadachanji contemplates moving the Privy Council against the judgment delivered on Wednesday mainly on the ground that the High Court of Bombay had no jurisdiction to differ from the decision of the Privy Council that there was no charge of dishonesty against him.

SHANSI TROOPS REPULSED

10000 TAKEN PRISONERS

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Peking.—An official communique issued by Chang-tso-lin's armies claims that the Northern armies' counter-attacks on the Shansi forces have been successful on all fronts, and the Shansi troops have been thrown back to Tingchow and 10,000 have been taken prisoners.—Reuter.

"A PURE FICTION"

ALLEGED EXECUTIONS OF OFFICERS OF TSARIST ARMY

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Moscow.—The official Tass Agency declares that the report from Warsaw regarding the alleged executions of officers of the former Tsarist Army is a "pure fiction".—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN'S HOUSES SEARCHED

CAWNPORE, Oct. 12.

This morning, the houses of two prominent Congressmen were searched by police, it is understood, in connection with a big dacoity case that is proceeding in Allahabad. It is understood that there were arrest warrants also against the persons who were absent at the time of the search.—Free Press.

VICTORY FOR IRISH TREATY

COSGRAVE ELECTED PRESIDENT AGAIN

REPUBLICANS AND LABOURITES FORM OPPOSITION

LONDON, Oct. 11

Dublin.—The Dail was crowded on the occasion of the opening of the new session when it debated the motion for the reelection of President Cosgrave as President of the Executive. The motion was carried by 76 votes against 70. The Opposition consisted of the Republicans and 76 Labourites but neither of the Opposition parties submitted an alternative motion. President Cosgrave received support from six Farmers and eleven Independents while Mr. Redmond abstained from voting.—Reuter.

LT. KOPPEN'S RETURN TRIP

LONDON, Oct. 11

Batavia.—Lt. Koppen will start on his return trip on 15th inst. He claims to be first to fly straight across the Persian tableland instead of along the coast. —Reuter.

FLIGHT TO ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Villa Coublay.—Captain Chaple and Mechppie are flying to Rome in the first stage of their flight to Bangkok which they propose to reach very soon at a rate of 7,500 kilometres a day.—Reuter's Special.

1500 MILES A DAY IN AIR.

CAPT CHALLE'S FLIGHT TO BANGKOK.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Rome.—Captain Challe with a mechanic has arrived here from Paris. He is flying to Bangkok in daily stages of 1,500 miles. —Reuter.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S GUJARAT BRANCH

SURAT, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the worker of the Hindu Mahasabha in Gujerat held at Itola, it was resolved to start a provincial branch of the Mahasabha for Gujerat with its headquarters at Baroda. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta was elected President and Mr. Anand Priya Pandit as Secretary. Rao Saheb Dadabhai P. Desai, M.L.C. of Nadia was elected Vice-President.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL RAIN ALONG BURMA COAST

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The low pressure area has again appeared over Central Burma, and the unsettled conditions persist in the north of the Bay of Bengal. Nearly general rain has fallen along the Burma coast. Elsewhere the weather has been dry except for a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Mergui one and a half inches, Tavoy Bassein and Kyaukpyu one, Myitkyina quarter, Shillong half, Narayanganj one and Darjeeling quarter.

Forecast:—Some increase in Central Burma.—A. P.

ECHO OF MALABAR RIOTS

MOPLAH REFUGEE CONVICTED

CALICUT, Oct. 12.

A Moplah, named Moideenkuni, of Calicut Taluka, a refugee for seven years, who is supposed to have taken an active part in the Moplah Rebellion of 1920, and who according to the police had committed no less than seven persons, has been sentenced to be hanged.

Moideenkuni had bolted from this province and was carrying on a restaurant at Secunderabad with the help of a concubine who was his undoing.

Some time ago the woman wrote to the father of Moideenkuni and the police getting suspicious invaded Secunderabad where they effected his arrest.

The Moplah pleaded not guilty and said he was not in Malabar at the time of the rebellion at all.—Free Press.

JAIL BIRD SENTENCED AGAIN

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12

Mahomed Ali Jan a resident of Ambala, who was recently released from jail after undergoing four years' rigorous imprisonment for theft committed in Delhi, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a cycle which he had hired for a sum of eight annas at Allahabad for a night. The accused admitted five previous convictions for theft and house-breaking.—Free Press.

The production of crude oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of September, 1927, amounted to 43,471 barrels, according to a message received from Rangoon.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL WALK-OUT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

in the general chorus of congratulations showered upon the Government.

COMPLAINT AGAINST LOCAL OFFICIALS.

Mr. Jairamdas complained that the local officers in Sind had not taken the least troubles to move about in the affected areas and work up the estimate of loss. He further requested the Government to be careful enough to see that the tagavi reached the people. He had heard that there was a considerable leakage in the distribution of tagavi loans. He would like to suggest that the Government should insist upon the local officers to go from village to village and distribute the tagavi locally.

Rao Bahadur Naik suggested to the Government that they should appoint an officer to ascertain the extent of the area that had become useless for cultivation owing to corosion.

The Thakore of Kerwada profusely thanked His Excellency the Governor for paying a visit to the flooded areas in Gujerat.

WANTED DECLARATION OF POLICY.

Mr. Swaminarayan wanted the Government to declare openly what was going to be their policy as regards the collection of revenue so that the fears and suspicions of the agriculturists might be allayed.

The Revenue Member's reply to the debate was extremely inaudible not only to the Press, but even to the nearest benches.

The demand for grant in connection with flood relief was put to vote and carried.

A grant of Rs. 2,14,000 was made for additional tagavi advances in the Ahmednagar, West Khandesh, Broach, Karachi, Satara and Bijapur districts.

EXTRA SANITARY MEASURES IN GUJARAT.

After tea recess a grant of Rs. 5,600 was made for the maintenance of and repairs to the Kabdi Stacks in the Sholapur district.

The Minister for Education made a demand for a grant of Rs. 12,000 in connection with the extra sanitary measures required to be undertaken in Gujarat as a result of the floods. The grant was made.

The Minister then moved the following resolution:—

"This House recommends to the Government to incur an expenditure up to Rs. 1,73,270 which sum includes the donation of Rs. 30,000 from the executors of the Late Bai Avabai Framji Petit for building a new Parsi Women's Block at the Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda."

PARSI WOMEN AND MENTAL DISEASES.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed could not understand why a special treatment should be asked for Parsi women. In his opinion it was a bad principle to segregate a community like that. He could not believe that there was such an excess of Parsi women suffering from mental diseases.

Doctor Gilder observed that the number of cases coming to the Hospital was far in excess of what the Hospital could accommodate.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar was of opinion that Government should not be party to the proposal that contemplated to give a preferential treatment to a particular community.

NOT A LUXURY.

Mr. Navale opposed the grant being made.

Mr. R. S. Asavale expressed his gratitude for the Parsi community which had done immense good to the labouring classes by way of munificent donations.

The Minister for Education, in his reply, observed that the Hospital for Mental Disease was not a luxury, but a necessity The resolution was carried.

TALEGAON CASE JUDGMENT.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani then rose to make a statement on behalf of the majority of Hindu members of the Council in regard to the judgment on the Talegoan Riots Case delivered to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Poona.

The President warned the speaker against going into the merits of the case which was still "sub-jjudice."

Mr. Pahalajani announced to the House that in connection with the case he was going to move the adjournment of the House the next day to record the intensity of the feelings of the Hindu members, consequent upon the Government's fiat refusal to receive their deputation in connection with the case. The deputation intended to place all the facts and circumstances of the case before the Government. Their efforts having been foiled they felt it their solemn duty to register their strong protest against the treatment accorded to them by the Government by moving the adjournment of the House. They did not, however, intend to participate in the proceedings of the House till they had moved the adjournment and recorded their protest. At this stage all the elected Hindu members of the Council present at today's sitting left the House in a body. After this the Opposition benches were almost empty.

POLICE ACT AMENDMENT.

After the Hindu members' sensational walk-out from the House, the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, was taken up for discussion:

The Bill seeks to enable the agents of "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" to be vested with the powers of a police officer in places to which the District Police Act applies.

The Bill was brought forward by the Home Member and in less than five minutes it was carried through all its readings.

PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879.

The first reading of the Bill was carried without any controversy. Mr. Narayandas Bechar opposed the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla supported the second reading of the Bill he called the Bill a step in the right direction.

The second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority. The Bill was then read clause by clause. The discussion of the Bill was on when the House rose for the day.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was present in the House before the walk-out.

TALEGAON RIOT CASE

45 HINDUS SENTENCED

POONA, Oct. 12.

Rao Bahadur Dixit, First Class Magistrate, Poona, delivered judgment to-day in the Talegaon procession case in which 50 Hindus were tried on charge of disobeying police instructions under the District Police Act by taking out Vithoba Palki procession with music past the mosque at Talegaon. Five were found not guilty and acquitted. Davare was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and another to pay a fine of Rs. 100. 43 accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default four weeks' imprisonment. Davare and others who refused to pay the fine said they preferred jail for a religious cause.

It is understood that some Hindu members of the Bombay Legislative Council intend to move an adjournment of the Council to discuss the situation arising out of this judgment.—A. P.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

JAINS ADOPT RESOLUTION

BIKANER, Oct. 12

The Jain Conference which has just ended evoked a good deal of enthusiasm among the Jains who have assembled here from all parts of India. The President, Mr. Vadilal Shah, deserves credit for the peaceful conduct of the proceedings which culminated in arriving at a solution of controversial topics that have been agitating the community.

The Conference decided to start a paper for the community under the editorship of Mr. Vadilal Shah and nearly Rs. 5,000 was subscribed on the spot.

Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Ghansham Das Birla and many others had sent messages of greetings to the Conference.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

At the other Conference of all sects of Jains held under the presidentship of Mr. Shah an influential Committee was formed to persuade the warring sects to arrive at a compromise in regard to their points of dispute.

A resolution regarding interclass marriage was passed at both the Conference.

Mr. Vadilal Shah has been invited to different provinces in India to start educational institutions for Jain students.—Free Press.

"LET ME SERVE YOU FROM MY EXILE."

COME OUT OF COBWEBS OF METAPHYSICS.

SAKLATVALA'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., has addressed the following letter to his fellow-countrymen in India through the Associated Press:—

Unity Hall, Dublin,
13th September, 1927.

My Dear Indian Comrades,

Some underhand intrigue, Governmental autocracy and Imperialist insolence are again gathering together to destroy what services I brought to my ill-fated country during my last sojourn and to tear me away from the heart of my people. However our poor are always with us in a capitalist system of Society, and we who labour to overthrow that system and destroy the artificial and legally-created poverty and slavery of mankind, that of its own independent labour and liberty is easily capable of producing universal happiness which under communistic control and distribution can reach all human homes. We tire not neither do we despair. My faith in the people is unshaken and eternal, and this enforcement of the vulgar will of the plutocrat upon the mass mind will die out before I am crushed out of existence.

I have just paid a flying visit to Belgium, France and Germany and have again seen the picture of human life and mass struggle. I returned to Great Britain just when the British Trade Union leaders were advising their workers to make complete surrender to all Baldwin doctrines, such as "Make Peace with thy employer by direct and peaceful negotiation"; "Break off from the terrible Bolshevik organisations of Russia"; "Keep International feelings as an ornamental cry of convenience and thrive in the meanwhile on Imperialistic exploitation."

THE WORLD OF TO-MORROW WILL COME WITH US.

From there I have now come to Dublin where the so-called Free State Constitution is undergoing its inevitable convulsions. The masses are awakening and are beginning to visualise what proletarian rights are as contrasted to the formula of "politician statesmen" who desire everywhere to hold the country in so-called "law and order" at the disposal and for the service of Plutocracy and Aristocracy. After I entered the British Parliament in 1922 within a very few days the hypocritical charter of freedom for Ireland came before the House of Commons wherein all parties had agreed to give their blessings to this new and subtle transformation of British Imperialism in Ireland. My task was not an easy one, a new member standing alone in his conviction against 614 British members of Parliament of all parties and reputations. However, I delivered my conscience of its moral burden in my own humble way. I was greeted with derision and contempt from "all sides of the House" as they fashionably declare; but events in Ireland for the last 5 years are shaping more according to the forecast of my opposition speech than in conformity with the benedictions pronounced by Britishers desirous of enthralling a small brave nation.

I am here now just to give a helping hand to a small band of candidates who live, work, and suffer for the mass rights and mass freedom. They are a minority they are with me, despised and derided from high quarters and persecuted legally and socially; yet we are working along, the world of to-day is dead against us, but the world of to-morrow will come with us.

ONLY 3 OUT OF 264.

Out of 264 candidates my comrades are only three. They represent the Irish Workers' League which incorporates the industrial and agricultural workers of Ireland. This organisation is the exact parallel to the "Workers and Peasants Party" that I recommended and still recommend to my Indian brothers and sisters. I beg of you to give the fullest publicity to the Election Programme of the Irish Worker League, both industrial and political. I want to see that despite all the slander of our opponents that we are out for a bloody revolution and deeds of violence, we are really bent on the most benevolent and humane work for the nations of the world that shall not only bring real peace in each home, but will make international hatreds and wars unnecessary and impossible.

I appeal once again to my Indian comrades to cast off their prejudices, to come out of the cobwebs of metaphysics, to run away from political formula, to cast aside all the glamours of Royal Commissions and foreign-made constitutions for continuance of national slavery in disguised forms, and to set to work for a similar programme as I enclose herein.

Come on Sisters and Brothers follow me and even from my exile let me serve you still.

Ever fraternally yours,
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

SECTION 153 AGAIN

PANDIT INDRA ARRESTED

DELHI, Oct. 12.

Pandit Indra, son of the late Swami Shraddhanand, and Editor of "Arjun", the Hindi daily, was arrested by the Delhi Police this afternoon under section 153, I. P. C., (inciting hatred between two sections of his Majesty's subjects) in connection with three articles alleged to have been written on the 9th July, 14th July and 6th August last. He was produced before the District Magistrate, when the defending Counsel, Mr. S. N. Bose, pleaded for his release on bail.

WARRANTS NON-BAILABLE.

The Court pointed out that the warrants were non-bailable. Mr. Bose, however, urged that the law empowered the Magistrate to use his discretion in the matter. The Magistrate finally ordered the release of Pandit Indra on the submission of a personal bond by him for Rs. 5,000 together with two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. Lala Narain Dutt and Lala Gian Chand, contractors of New Delhi, furnished the sureties on the spot, and the Pandit was then released on bail.

The hearing of the case will open on the 20th instant.

A large Hindu crowd had gathered outside the Court during the proceedings.—A. P.

CANADA'S CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

POSSIBLE CANDIDATES FOR LEADERSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Winnipeg.—The Conservative Convention has opened. Much uncertainty prevails regarding the future leader, as ex-Premier Meighen intends to remain a private citizen. He, nevertheless, hotly defended, amid cheers and hoots, his famous speech at Hamilton last year, when he had declared that before Canada sent troops overseas for war, Parliament and people should be consulted.

Possible candidates for the leadership are Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, Hugh Guthrie, acting leader, and Sir Henry Drayton.

The Conservative Convention has passed resolutions declaring the immigration policy of the present Government to be a failure, urging that a vigorous system of immigration based on a selective principle should be adopted, that efforts should be made to repatriate Canadians who are in other countries and secure a larger proportion of British settlers, and that full advantage should be taken of the assistance of the British Government in promoting Empire settlement. One resolution favoured the exclusion of Orientals.—Reuter's Special.

"JALAVEERA" LAUNCHED

SCINDIA S. N. CO.'S NEW STEAMER

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Breaking a cocoanut on the bow, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye launched the Scindia Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, "The Jalaveera," this morning, when a large number of distinguished guests were present. Garlands of flowers and rice as symbols of good luck were scattered on the steamer, and Dr. Paranjpye, after this Indian ceremony was over, said: "I hereby name you "Jalaveera" and wish you a long and successful career in the service of India. "Bande Mataram."

Messrs. Lithgows, builders of the steamer, subsequently entertained the party. Sir James Lithgow, wishing the Company and the steamer success, said he was glad that they had secured this contract and that their first steamer "The Jalabala" had safely reached Bombay after a plea voyage.

Dr. Paranjpye, replying for the owners referred to the ship-building industry a century ago in India. He said that the industry was even then a prosperous business and Indian vessels carried on the commerce of the country to Africa, China, Malaya and Archipelago.

Before the function came to a close, Dr. Paranjpye was presented a silver rose bowl on behalf of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company as a souvenir of the occasion.—Free Press.

SINGARAVELU ADDRESSES B N R WORKERS

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 11.

In addressing the workers at a large meeting in Kharagpur Mr. Singaravelu said: "Comrades, I have come to share your troubles, trials, and tribulations in the fight you are having with the authorities of the Railway. I have also come with messages of sympathy and encouragement from your comrades in the South Indian Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. They have promised to stand by you in your troubles." —Free Press.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND BARSI

(From a Correspondent.)

BASRI TOWN, Oct. 6.

Rs. 1,500 have been collected by the public of Barsi including merchants, pleaders and Government offices. A few more hundreds are expected to be collected. The amount is to be distributed at the following percentage. Karia 40 p.c., Broach 20 p.c., Kathiawar 20 p.c. and Baroda 20 p.c. Rs. 1,500 have been sent to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to his Nadiad address.

KRISHNASWAMI IYER'S STATUE DAMAGED

UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, Oct. 11

The statue of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, the first Indian member of the Madras Governor's Council in the Senate House was found slightly damaged. Neither the time when the damage was done nor the culprit or the culprits responsible for it can be definitely known now.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press the registrar and the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University made the following statement:—"From an examination it is found that the nose is broken off. There are slight scratches round the neck. The damage is obviously fresh. A pair of khaki shirts was found suspended around the neck."—A. P.

CESAREWITCH STAKES

EAGLE'S PRIDE COMES FIRST

FAVOURITE IN THE BACKGROUND.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Cesarewitch Stakes resulted as follows:—

EAGLES PRIDE	1
SAINT REYNARD	2
NEVER MORE	3

—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Giovanni was ridden by A. Berry, Greek Idol (Alford), White Orb (Caldwell), Bassoon (Adley) and Spectroscope (D. Morris).

San Vincente and Walinson did not run. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter's Special.

BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 12

The following is starting price betting on Cesarewitch:—

9 to 1 against Eagle Pride, 8 to 1 against Saint Reynard, 50 to 1 against Never More.

Thirty ran.

Won by a head. Two lengths separated the second and third.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The following alterations in the Cesarewitch probables are announced:—Burlington Arcade (Weston), Spectroscope (Alford), Nver More (S. Wragg), Greek Idol (Blank), White Orb (Marshall), and Goodwin (Powell).

Add Ladoualriere (A. Wragg).

Omit: Duet, Bessborough.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The weather was dull and there was a large attendance including King and Queen.—Reuter.

FRACAS NEAR MOSQUE

TWO PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED

MADRAS, Oct. 12.

The timely arrival of the Deputy Commissioner of Police with a strong force averted what might have ended in a riot tonight at a mosque in Anderson Street where as the result of a free fight between Cutchi Memons and Malee Memons several persons received injuries. The mosque is managed by a board of Trustees whose permission is necessary for holding meetings after prayers. The Malee Memons held a meeting to-night addressed by a Maulavi to which the Cutchi Memons took objection. A free fight ensued in which lathis were freely used, and two persons sustained serious injuries. The police are guarding the mosque and the vicinity.—A. P.

AMERICAN RUBBER EMPIRE

FORD'S AMBITIOUS SCHEME IN BRAZIL

LONDON, Oct. 12

Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company has announced completion of the plans for the development of an American rubber empire in the heart of Brazil. Most modern methods of development will be employed, including the use of aeroplanes. Settlements will be established, and communication maintained with Ford plants in the United States by steamers of the Ford fleet.—Reuter's Special.

LEVINE LEAVES FOR AMERICA

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Cherbourg.—Mr. Levine has left for America on board the "Leviathan."—Reuter's Special.

BILL THROWN OUT

MYSORE, Oct. 12.

After a protracted discussion, the Mysore Representative Assembly, at its to-day's sitting, threw out by 91 votes to 80 the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Bill, introduced by the Government. The House gave its unanimous consent to the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Bill. —A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ORISSA

MR. ANDREWS CONFERS WITH MARWARIS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who came to Calcutta to discuss relief measures in the flooded tracts of Orissa with the Marwaris, stated that about 75,000 houses will have to be built and if sanitary measures could be adopted in reconstruction it would help to improve the village life of Orissa and raise the depressed classes out of their present miserable state.

Mr. Andrews has gone to Ranchi to see the Governor again and on return will formulate definite proposals for village reconstruction.—Free Press.

An application has been filed in the District Court Ahmedabad by Mr. Mathuradas Madhavji a voter of Gomtipur ward, for setting aside the election of Sheth Jayantilal Amratlal to the Ahmedabad Municipality on the complaint that the latter threatened his workmen with dismissal, supplied grains to some and entertained others during his election campaign.—A. P.

NO REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES IN LAWS.

WANTED MORE PROPAGANDA

SIR CHUNILAL ON SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

The following is the continuation of the speech delivered by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta in introducing the Small Holdings Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

I have said that the necessity of tackling this problem has been recognised in this country for many years.

In the appendices to the Famine Commission Report of 1880 will be found a paper in which Sir Charles Elliot and Sir Edward Buck state:

It is an evil from an agricultural point of view that the land of each holder should be broken up and separated for, even if the proprietor does not cultivate himself, he has to give his tenant broken holdings and it would be a great advantage to distribute cultivators' holdings, as far as possible by blocks."

The evil of scattered holdings in India, and the desirability of employing official agency to consolidate such holdings, was urged by Raja Pyari Mohan Mukharjee in his speech at Calcutta on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Mela in September 1912: He said:

"The most formidable obstacle in the way of agricultural reform is the smallness of ryotty holdings" and added that the evil has been remedied in Japan by converting all small holdings into compact forms by exchange, addition and deduction of lands which are controlled by an Agricultural Bureau appointed by the State."

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Agriculture in December 1917.

"That this meeting of the Board of Agriculture recognizes that in many parts of India the extreme and increasing sub-division of the land and scattered character of the holdings together form a very serious impediment to agricultural progress and to the adoption of agricultural improvements and wishes to suggest that the attention of Local Governments be called to the matter. It recommends that the question be closely investigated and experiments made in each provincial area in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with a view to the adoption of such measures as seem best adapted to meet the special local circumstances and to the introduction of such legislation as may be necessary."

Much earlier, in this Presidency. The problem was present to the mind of the framers of the Joint Report on which the Bombay Land Revenue Code is based. In para. 36 of their review, Government stated:

"If fields are to be permitted to be split up without limit, and the occupont of every fractional share recognised as holding direct of Government, the inevitable result will be the ultimate sub-division of the whole land into very minute occupancies, accompanied by the impoverishment of the whole agricultural class."

Section 98 of te Land Revenue Code provides for certain minima for several classes of land in each district; and no estates were to be partitioned beyond certain limits. (Vide Sec. XIV, Act 1 of 1856, Act IV of 1868 and Land Revenue Code, Sed. 113, now repealed).

This however only meant that Government did not recognise division of land beyond the fixed minima for the purpose of their record. There was no legal bar to the occupants from actually dividing the land beyond the minima and holding them as separate plots, and the law courts freely recognised such divisions for the purposes of all suits before them. The inevitable result was a wide divergence between the Government records and the actual facts of possession on the land, giving rise to the Poklist Khatedar. The Record of Rights sought to remedy this state of affairs by recording all separate plots of land in the names of their actual holder and making the latter responsible for the assessment of their lands. Every sub-division of land, however small, is now being separately measured, assessed and mapped as a separate "hissa" and is fully recognised in the land records.

DEWAN BAHADUR GODBOLE'S EFFORTS.

Legislation on this important question has so far been shirked because of the apprehensions that undue interference with the social customs of the people will be involved and consequently no support would be found to any such measure from the public; but it would be interesting to see what has been the attitude of non-official members on the several occasions on which this question was discussed in the shape of resolutions in the Pre-reform Councils.

In the March session of the Legislative Council of 1916, Dewan Bahadur Godbole moved a resolution on the subject suggesting the creation of 'impartible holdings,; and although the succession to these holdings was to be governed by the law of primogeniture, 16 non-officials voted for the Resolution and 12 against it.

In 1918, the Dewan Bahadur proposed another resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee making recommendations (among other matters) about the creation of impartible economic holdings, prohibiting the partition according to Hindu, Mahomedan and other laws of succession beyond the limit of economic holdings. Of the non-officials 12 voted for it and 8 against it.

In 1920, the Dewan Bahadur with admirable persistence brought forward the resolution again in which though there were certain variations, the proposals were the same. The resolution met with a similar fate, although of the non-officials 12 voted for and 10 against.

MR. KEATINGS' BILL.

Mr. Keatings, the Director of Agriculture had himself prepared a bill. Government did not wish to adopt it as their own measure but permitted Mr. Keatings to introduce it as a private bill, which, however for various reasons never came up befoe the Council. In one direction it did not go far enough and in another it went too far. Being entirely of a permissive nature, it did not go far enongh. By the proposal to create impartible estates governed by the law of primogeniture, it went too far in interfering with the laws of succession of all the communities which favour equal inheritance.

In Belgaum in 1922 I addressed a Conference of Agriculturists and Co-operative Societies adumbrating proposals on the lines of the Bill which were well received.

In December 1922, the Provincial Co-operative Conference at their meeting in Bombay welcomed action both the regard to consolidation and prevention of sub-division.

BARODA'S EXAMPLE.

The Indian State of Baroda alone has put a law upon their Statute Book; but being of a permissive nature, it has failed to have any effect.

I may add that the Bill as now drafted was informally placed before the Royal Commission on Agriculture; and although they naturally could not deal with it, as it was to be presented to the Council. Evidence was allowed to be taken and it was almost wholly favourable.

PROPAGANDA NECESSARY.

The second part of the Bill, that relating to consolidation, although it gives power to a majority to compel the minority, is still permissive in so far as the requirement of a specified majority is concerned; and I fear that, if we are to attain the object that we desire, considerable propaganda will be necessary even after the Bill becomes Law.

The first part of the Bill, if it is passed, will come automatically into operation. We have attempted therein in the first place to prevent any further growth of the evil without making revolutionary changes in the laws and customs of the people.

I do not propose to discuss in detail the various provisions of the Bill at the first reading They will no doubt be fully considered in the Select Committee. I do not intend to take exception to amendments that may be proposed in the Select Committee or at the second reading on the ground of principle. I recognise that many of the provisions are complicated. From the amendments on the paper it is gratifying to find that they do not touch the principles of the Bill.

I might, however, deal with some of the objections that have been mentioned to me.

I tmay se argued that any violent interference with the laws of inheritance and succession is to be deprecated. I have said before that I accept that view; and we have attempted in these proposals to keep as clear of it as possible. The law of inheritance gives each heir a share; but it is not essential that each and every kind of property should be actually divided by metes and bounds in the case of landed property according to those shares. There are cases in which this cannot be done without deteriorating the value of the property or destroying it so as to make it useless for the purpose for which it is intended. In fact sensible heirs of their own accord allow one or more of them to take the property at a valuation and divide the proceeds among themselves. Thus, for example, a family house which does not lend itself to partition is often given to one of the heirs. Indeed this principle has already been recognised in Law; for Section 98 of the Land Revenue Code provides that no survey number should be of less extent than certain minima fixed from time to time for several classes of land in each district. So long ago as 1865, Act I of that year Section XIV, and Act IV of 1868 and Section 113 of the Land Revenue Code (now repealed) provided that no estates were to be partitioned beyond a certain limit, as stated before.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

The existing partition Act of 1893 provides that in any suit for partition of immoveable property not paying revenue to Government, if it appears to the Court by reason of the nature of the property, or of the number of shareholders therein, or of any other special circumstance, that division cannot be reasonably or conveniently made, the Court has power to direct a sale of the property and the distribution of the proceeds. There is no reason why this salutary provision cannot be extended to agricultural land paying revenue to Government. The promotion of the good of the State as a whole, should be the guiding principle and should take precedence over all private interests.

It will be recognised that the provisions of this Bill do not violate the rights of succession so long as they do not actually injure the property. There is no prohibition against ownership in common or against joint enjoyment of the proceeds; what is prohibited is the actual division by metes and bounds and the cultivation of plots beyond a minimum to be fixed. So long as that is done there is perfect liberty to every one to come to any agreement amongst themselves; but only when they fail to do so and insist on physical partition, the law will begin to operate.

One method of private arrangement is interesting. In the village of Undavdi (Bhimthadi Taluka) where survey No. 210 which is irrigated by a well is divided into 48 hissas, one of these hissas is of a very small size of two gunthas and is owned by 8 persons who cultivate it by turns, each getting his turn after seven years. The Bill is designed to assist such and similar arrangements by the people themselves and to show the way of achieving their desire as well as their goood.

It might perhaps be argued that the better way would be to adopt a policy of persuasion and of voluntary consolidation as has been done to some extent in the Punjab.

(To Be Continued).

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14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

HINDUS AS NAVIGATORS

HISTORY OF CULTURAL COLONISATION

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Opening his course of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University on "Greater India" Dr. Kahidas Nag of the Calcutta University said:—"It is an irony of fate that Hindus once famous as pioneers of navigation and colonisation in southern and eastern oceans should be considered to-day as a landlocked people ever dreading to cross the Kalapani (black waters). Emperor Asoka's missions as early as third century B.C. to far off Egypt and Macedon, to Syria and Ceylon proved beyond doubt that ancient Indians were in intimate touch with the outside world. A nameless Greek mariner of first century A.D. traces the interoceanic commerce of that epoch with India as a centre of gravity. A century after that a Greek geographer named Plotany compiling his geography (150 A.D.) in Alexandria mentions Indian colonies like Java, Champa, etc., almost in their original Sanskrit names.

So there was a vigorous urge for commerce and colonisation in our history near about the beginning of the Christian era and this movement continued with varying degrees of strength for over a thousand years. India brought her eternal gifts of literature and languages and art and religion to different families of races and earned their permanent gratitude as 'dispenser of civilisation.' South India played a great part in this drama of fellowship in Asiatic history. The Hindu colony of Champa once occupied the area now known as Auman in French Indo-China. The earliest inscription (third century A.D.) discovered in Champa is in pure Sanskrit language and written in the script of South Indian type. So Sanskrit was the official language in which Kings used to write their inscriptions. Sanskrit literature, including grammar, legal books, works on polity, philosophical and scientific treatises were known in the far off Champa.

In religion, noble tolerance was the rule, Buddhism flourishing side by side with Brahmanism. The cult of Shiva with his Shakti was predominant and numerous temples of charming design and rich decorations had been discovered, thanks to the devoted research of French archaeologists who have published most important works from their school at Handi."

Dr. Nag appealed to the scholars assembled to join hands and collaborate with a view to reconstruct the forgotten history of Hindu cultural colonisation.—A.P.

RAJAPUR HIGH SCHOOL

HANDSOME DONATION OF RS. 10000

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Keshav Vishnu Gokhale of Mutat, at present residing in Bombay, has handed over to the Managers of the "Rajapur Shikshana Prasarak Mandal" Govt. Pro. Notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 as donation on condition that the new school building be called "Keshav Vishnu Gokhale Building."

He has also handed over Govt. Pro. Notes of Rs. 3,800 to the Mandal as trust for giving four monthly scholarships to poor and deserving students of the High School, to be called "Vishnu Govind Gokhale Scholarships" in order to perpetuate the memory of his father. The Mandal is extremely grateful to Mr. Gokhale for the kind donations, and trusts that other charitably disposed wealthy gentlemen will come forward to help the institution in like manner.

FIVE-MILE RACE

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION SPORTS.

The attention of the competitors for the sports during Diwali holidays is drawn that the entries will be closed on the 20th instant except for the Five-mile race which should be registered before the 13th inst.

The Five-mile race for Saraswats will take place on the 16th October, 1927 at 6 a.m. (S.T.) sharp, and will start from Gowalia Tank Maidan.

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COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER

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INTERNATIONAL DAY MOVEMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me the liberty of submitting to you this suggestion of having an international day which I have submitted to other bodies interested in internationalism. Good-will can be assured by promoting internationalism. To make internationalism more than mere philosophy, or economic science, or political axe-grinding, it is necessary that people of different nationalities and even different religions have one common holiday. It is by having a few things in common that we can make internationalism something more than mere idealism. An international language is progressing every day. It is high time we have an international day. Even such a day as Christmas is not the same for all Christian people, as you are aware that the Christmas of the Armenian Church does not correspond with that of the Roman and other Latin Churches. If I mistake not some of the other religious holidays of the Russian, and Greek Churches do not correspond. Even the New Year days of the different people are not the safe. The Hindu New Year Day, is different from the Mahomedan New Year Day, and Jew New Yer Day different from Zoroastrian New Year Day. Hence let there be at the least one day in the year when all the people of the civilized world try to be happy, and every student in every school of the world and every working person be relieved of the monotony of the daily duties. It is we thus that win friends for internationalism and every school-boy and girl will be led to realise the possibilities of such an active for effective internationalism.

The day Dr. Peshoton Dubash, the originator of the movement, suggests the best for this is the twenty-first of March. On this day the sun is in the vernal equinox and it certainly is the Nature's New Year Day. On this day it is neither bitter winter nor scorching summer nor drenching wet monsoon season and practically all over the world it is a very temperate day comparatively. Besides that, it has not the possibility of causing much jealousy for being an important day of an important nationality, and yet it is one of the oldest New Year days fixed in ancient Persia the cradle of the Aryan races, by the great Persian Monarch Jamshed, who is supposed to be either identical with Noah and Yima or contemporaneous with him. Most of the important Nationalities are Aryan, and so, this day established by this great Aryan Monarch may be acceptable to even those who look out for tradition and yet do not want the element of national jealousy to come in. As the representative of the International New Year Day movement, I, the undersigned, request you to bring this idea to the notice of some association you may be connected with and get it published in some paper or periodical with which you may have influence. This International Day is in addition to the communal New Year days.

Remember it is not a Calendar reform movement. Japan keeps the 21st March as a Public Holiday of Good-will. France holds International Festival of 'Stage Artists'. Australia has already got an International Day. 21st of March is a holiday in Persia, Afghanistan and Turkistan also. We have sympathisers in Great Britain, France, Holland, Italy and Finland. Are you going to be left behind?

All those who agree with this idea are requested to send in their names and addresses to me, and also to the Secretary at the Head Office to be registered at the following address. No fees are necessary. Donations welcome. Reply to A. G. Advani, Esq., Hon. Secretary of International Day Movement, c/o Postmaster, Karachi, India.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. ADVANI,
Hon. Secretary.

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HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS IN AKBARPUR

DUSSERAH PROCESSION ABANDONED

CAWNPORE, Oct. 11.

There was a Hindu-Muslim fralas at Akbarpur (Cawnpore District) on account of a Daserra procession passing by the side of a mosque at prayer time. The procession came near the mosque just when the Mahomedans started their prayer, with the result that both the parties started throwing brick-bats against each other. The police soon arrived on the spot and with great difficulty saved the situation from becoming worse. The procession was abandoned on the suggestion of Hindu leaders. Section 144 has been enforced and the situation is better. No more trouble is appredended.—A. P.

"RANGILA RASUL" IN HINDI

ARYA SAMAJ NOT RESPONSIBLE.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Arya Samaj has passed the following resolution.

"It has come to the notice of Managing Commitee of the Bombay Arya Samaj that an edition of the "Rangila Rasul" has been published in Bombay in Hindi by a certain individual. The opinion of the Managing Committee of the Arya Samaj with regard to such publications was recorded about two months before this book was published, and it was unanimously resolved that such propagandist methods adopted by people of whatever faith need to be condemned equally on all sides, and all well wishers of the country should use their influence to discourage such methods. The Managing Committee of the Arya Samaj wishes to make it clear that this publication in Bombay has no concern with the Arya Samaj at all

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FALLACIOUS FACTS

MR. SHAMDASANI'S COMPLAINT AGAITST TATA STEEL CO.

NOTICES DISCHARGED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate discharged the complaint filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, against certain Directors and Auditors of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., charging them with having issued balance sheets as at 31st March 1926 and 31st March 1927, false in material particulars.

The Magistrate held that the complainant had based his arguments on fallacious facts and discharged the notices issued against Messrs. N. B. Shaklatwalla, J. D. Gandhi, F. E. Dinshaw, J. Paterson, Directors and Messrs. H. G. Cocke and S. B. Billimoria, Auditors of the Company.

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed that the complainant had failed to establish that the working profit figures in the two balance sheets were false. His whole argument with reference to this point was based upon taking the figure of the Agents' commission as representing five per cent. of the net profits that remained after making allowances for sums assigned to the Reserve Fund, Sinking Fund or any other Fund. That the Court held was a false assumption to make. Under the articles of the agreement between the Agents and the Company the remuneration to be paid to the former was specifically laid down and the schedule showed how it was to be calculated. It was as follows:—

"In calculating the annual net profits of the Company for the purposes of the calculation of the Agents' commission, all proper allowances and deductions shall be made from the revenue, and working expenses chargeable against profits and three per cent. deduction shall be made for depreciation upon the block cost etc., in respect of which deduction for depreciation is customary in the undertaking of a similar nature, but no deduction shall be made for, or in respect of any expenditure on capital account."

"A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT."

It was open to the Agents and the Company, continued the Magistrate, to enter into an agreement and say how the net profit was to be calculated. It was obvious that the net profit for the purpose of calculation of Agents' commission was arrived at in a manner different from the one mentioned by the complainant. It was therefore fallacious to argue as the complainant had done that as the Agents had received Rs. 2,18,390-1-7 as their commission in 1926 therefore the net profits of the Company from the shareholders point of view must be (twenty times Rs. 2,18390-1-7) Rs. 43,67,801-15-8. If this figure was false as it was evident the whole case of the complainant failed so far as the works profits figure was concerned.

"AN ABSURD SUGGESTION."

The Magistrate further held that it was equally false to assume that depreciation on block cost of Rs. 20,75,01,464-6-10 at 3 per cent. came to Rs. 62,25,043-15-2 The item of Rs. 20,75,00,000 odd was made up of several items. It was absurd to suggest that for each and every item mentioned therein there ought to be made a deduction for depreciation at the stipulated rate He therefore held that both net profit figures and depreciation deduction figures given by the complainant was false and refused to accept his figure of Rs. 1,54,33,047-14-10 as the undisclosed works profit.

As for the contingent liabilities, His Worship thought the contentions of the defence counsel were perfectly valid and just. It was purely a matter of construction of the order of the High Court. The proper construction to be put upon the order was that the second preference shareholders had waived and abandoned their right of being paid Rs. 26 arrears as originally provided. The last clause of the scheme sanctioned by the High Court said so in so many words. The effect of the scheme was that the company paid off in cash Rs. 26 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 182 lakhs with 4 per cent. interest was to be paid off by annual payment out of 50 per cent. of surplus profits when earned by the Company after paying dividends on first and second Preference Shares. Thus the amount ceased to be a contingent liability and was to be treated as nothing more than a dividend to be paid out of further profits when earned.

A BONA-FIDE ERROR.

Even if that were not the true construction still the accused could not be held liable for a 'bona-fide' error on their part in the construction put by them on the order of the High Court. The accused could not be said to have made a false statement knowingly when they honestly believed that according to their interpretation of the order the statement was true.

Apart from this the Company consulted an eminent counsel who opined that if the scheme was adopted the Company's contingent liability in respect of these arrears would be deemed to be cancelled and the amount thereof could be omitted from the balance sheet. Whether the Counsel's opinion was right or wrong did not matter. It showed that the accused took took great care in arriving at a certain conclusion and that when they omitted the item, they did so becuse they honestly believed that it was the proper thing to do.

A MATTER OF OPINION.

That the bounty should not be taken in the profits account was a mater of opinion. This fact had been disclosed in the balance sheet, so that it was clear to any reader. Bounty might not be prolt earned by the Company, but it certainly was an income and the Company was justified in treating it as such. The Company had not concealed the fact of the bounty, so the Magistrate failed to see how the Directors could be charged under the Companies' Act therefor.

The Magistrate therefore dismissed the complaint and discharged the notifes against the accused.

Mr. Shamdasani after the judgent delivered intimated that he was going to the High Court in revision.

SHANKARACH ARYA DENOUNCED

A PROVOKING WIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 11.

The Secretary Young Men's Hindu Association, Amritsar wires: "Shankaracharya's wire to the Viceroy is most provoking to the Hindu community and it should stir it to action, calculated to stop such people from injuring the best interests of the community. Their selfishness renders them blind to the defects and disabilities in Society. I request Hindu organisations to condemn these Shankaracharyas and organise a movement to demolish these old Gadis.

My Association has wired to the Viceroy to say that the Young Men's Hindu Association, Amritsar is stunned to read the audacious message of some Shankaracharya imploring Your Excellency to veto Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill to reform the Hindu Marriage system. My association regards his suggestion as most mischievous and foolish and trust Your Excellency with liberal traditions will treat the message with the contempt that it deserves.

FORD INDUSTRIAL OF BRAZIL

REGISTERED WITH MILLION DOLLAR CAPITAL

LONDON, Oct. 11.

It is announced that the Ford Industrial of Brazil organised yesterday will be registered officially on 13th October with a capital of million dollars. The artieles of incorporation indicate that the Company intends to plant, refine, manufacture and trade in rubber. It is understood that the Company holds concessions of nearly four million acres on the Tapano River.—Reuter's Special.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my student life I was solely dependent on my two brothers and notwithstanding the displeasures of the members of the family and not knowing how much I would have to suffer in the long run I joined the Medical College of Lahore in 1896 after the Matriculation Examination and one year of inter-arts class.

To my surprise I found the medical study very hard and the Professors very strict. In the beginning I could not grasp anything but in course of time I could go on with the college-books.

For three years there was no University Examination but after three years one had to appear in science, chemistry, botany, anatomy, physiology and materia-medica. Every student had to pass in every subject by obtaining 33 per cent. of the marks and on the aggregate 50 per cent. marks In my first chance I was plucked in aggregate and in the second chance I failed in science and chemistry so I was exempted in all the subjects except in science and chemistry and was promoted to the fourth year class. In my third chance I had appeared in science and chemistry but due to my long illness and unfortunate stars I was plucked again and kicked out from the College for good.

Lastly I attended the 5th year class of the medical college as a casual student and came back to my own place dejected and disappointed. Readers, this is the sad fate of the poor medical students in India.

In these times I heard that the Bombay University was most reformed and most liberal so I have managed any how to send my son to the Medical College, Bombay. But to my surprise I have found the same strictness in one way or other.

This year in the first part of the Final M. B. B. S. Examination of September 1927, a student who has obtained 50 per cent marks in all the subjects except one is not exempted in any subject, but will have to appear in all the subjects as the exemption is for those who get 60 per cent.

Alas, poor boys of India are deceived in every way and their energy is exhausted inch by inch in very walk of life.

I see there are in Bombay many medical gentlemen who have already taken Western Degrees in every group of subjects. Will they kindly enlighten me through the "Chronicle" whether there are such strict rules in Britain specially for the medical students in ordinry examinations?

If there are no such strict rules in Britain, why should they not try to remove such restrictions and relieve the poor students of the medical college of Bombay, if not—of India—Yours, etc.,

MEDICOS.

NON-STOP FLIGHT

MISS ELDER STARTS FOR PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Roosevelt Field.—Miss Ruth Elder with Captain George Haldeman as co-pilot and navigator has started on a non-stop flight to Paris on the aeroplane "American Girl."

Miss Elder's aeroplane is a bright yellow monoplane equipped with a small wireless set of the range of 25 miles. There are a score of ocean liners in the path to be followed by aviators. The fliers are carrying sandwiches, coffee, beef-tea and fruit. Miss Elder is dressed in the golfing attire. Both fliers are also wearing fur-lined one-piece flying suit worn in the army by airmen for protection against cold.

Miss Elder is 23, and comes from Old Lakeland in Florida. She is a licensed pilot and her married name is Mrs. Lyle Womack. The plane carries 520 gallons of petrol, which are estimated to be sufficient for 4,400 miles. Both fliers are equipped with rubber life-suits.—Reuter's Special.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE AT SATARA

It is understood that arrangements are being made to hold a Local Bodies Conference at Satara on the 29th and 30th instant, and that Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai has been invited to preside on the occasion and he has accepted the invitation. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

ONE MORE DETENU RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Mr. Himangshu Kumar Basu Ray, detenu, confirmed at Debigunj in Jalpaiguri has been released, it is understood, on certain conditions.—Free Press.

LIQUOR LAW IN S. AFRICA

NEW BILL IN PARLIAMENT

MR SASTRI PLEADS INABILITY TO INTERFERE

DURBAN, Oct. 11.

Interviewed by the deputation appointed by the mass meeting of Indians held, yesterday, under the auspices of the Hotel Employees' Union, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent to the Governor-General of India in South Africa, stated he had no status to interfere in regard to the new bill introduced in Parliament to govern the liquor laws. He has declined to intervene.

The deputation led by Mr. Naidu waited upon the Administrator, who also pleaded that he was powerless to anyway discuss the matter.

A PROTEST MEETING.

Another mass meeting of Indians in the Union will be held to discuss and protest against taxation without representation. —Free Press Special.

I. C. S. OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAM

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL INDIAN CANDIDATES

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Following is a list of the Indian candidates who have so far been accepted after being found physically fit. The case of two or three other Indian candidates is still under consideration. It is expected that the final list of accepted candidates, both European and Indian will be available within a few days.

S. Dutt, N. D. K. Rao, P. M. Lad, T. S. Swaminathan, M. J. Desai, P. C. Chaudhuri, J. S. Mallannah, M. Karamtullah, M. R. Mehervaid, M. B. Ahmad, R. M. Sandaram, K. W. P. Marar, M. M. Philip, J. M. Lobo, M. T. Sachdev, S. M. Mehta, R. Gupta, H. R. Shivdasani, and H. S. Kamath.—A. P.

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THANA SCHOOL BOARD CASE.

MR. GATNE'S APPOINTMENT DECLAKED ILLEGAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 10.

Mr. S. A. Gupte, First Class Sub-Judge, Thana, delivered judgment to-day in the suit filed by Dr. Almeida, a member of the School Board against the District Local Board, holding that the appointment of Mr. Gatne as Administrative Officer was illegal and "ultra vires" and granting permanent injunction restraining the President of the Local Board and Chairman of the School Board from carrying out the resolution appointing Mr. Gatne as Administrative Officer.

The points raised by Mr. Shringarpure, pleader for Defendant No. 1, were that the suit was bad for want of notice as required by Section 136 of the District Local Boards Act, that it was barred by limitation and that the correct interpretation of Section 9 of the Primary Education Act would be that the appointment of the Administrative Officer was to be made by the District Local Board.

The learned Judge held that Sec. 136 of the District Local Boards Act had no application to the present case which is a suit against the Local Board as Local Authority created by the Primary Education Act IV of 1923. The School Board and Local Authority came into existence by the operation of the Primary Education Act, which has nothing to do pith the District Local Boards Act.

Nothing in the District Local Boards Act, which came into force after the Primary Education Act, is made applicable to the School Board which was created as a statutory body by the Primary Education Act. The latter Act does not lay down that notice is necessary or that the suit must be filed within a fixed period. Similarly, Section 80 of the Civil Pr. Code refers to the Secretary of State and does not refer to local authorities and therefore the Privy Council ruling reported in 29 Bombay Law Reporter at page 1225 has no effect in the present case.

Section 9 of the Primary Education Act makes it obligatory on the Local Authority to appoint an Administrative Officer any one who has been recommended by the School Board and whose appointment has been approved of by Government. Here, in the present case, it is true the School Board had suggested about five names, but they had recommended only one of them. Mr. Vedak who stood first according to them in order of merit. So, the Local Authority was bound to appoint Mr. Vedak as Administrative Officer. The appointment of Mr. Gatne was therefore illegal and "ultra vires" and the subsequent approval of the Government did not improve his position. "I may further say . . . unless the Administrative Officer was of the choosing of the School Board, the working (of the Primary Education Act) could not be smooth and hence the absolute power of recommendation was left with the School Board". Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the Plaintiff. Mr. B. N. Shringarpure assisted by Mr. M. V. Hegde appeared for Defendant 1 (Local Board) and Mr. M. N. Sabnis appeared for Mr. Gatne.

It is understood the matter will be fought out again in appeal.

MUSLIMS ACTIVITIES IN PUNJAB

(Continued from page 6.)

ential and enlightened Muhamedans who claim Poona as their own, cannot, find adequate representation on the committees, governing boards, or councils of all these institutions.

I avail myself of the hospitality of your columns and without prejudice or malice, I venture to ask the supporters of these institutions to reply to the following queries:—

What is the amount of funds in your hads?

How much of it has been spent or is to be spent on the recruitment of trained staff in the Anjuman School?

What are the problems of moment that the Conference has so far solved?

How much money has the Conference or the Anjuman spent for grant of scholarships?

What are the donations that the Secretary and other members of the Governing Board have made 'from their own pockets either before' or now?

Is it a fact that fees are charged to those seeking admission to the Tylbia orphanage?

Why have no accounts been published in the same way in which the Anjumane Tabligh used to do when it was in charge of the orphange?

Why have the educated men of Poona been virtually excluded from the management of the four institutions?

Is it true that Rs. 10 per head is to be charged to all those who wish to partake of the dinner in October?

I thank you Sir, for the great service you will be doing to my community by publishing this letter in the interest of truth and justice. I trust this letter will elicit a reply from those who have been interrogated.—Yours, etc.,

W TRUTH.

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 6.)

it is now. It will also receive the income-tax from other sources of central revenue. But its military burden is already becoming unbearable and unless the Provinces contribute to the one-third portion of the Indian Army kept for the maintenance of peace and order or replace it by cheaper police I fail to see how the Government of India can avoid financial bankruptcy in the near future. The recent announcement made by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for India would be very alarming if only its true implication were understood. That statement amounts to this that the Indian Army is to be kept not for the sole benefit of India but as a part of the Imperial Reserve, equipped and liable to be called out for military service on a field unconnected with the defence of India. The Goverment of India stand pledged to the Assembly and the people of India to the view that the primary and sole function of the Army in India is the defence of India. This is the colonial view so far as the colonial armies are conderned. But the War Office and the British Cabinet appear to have overruled the Government of India and their present policy is to treat the Indian Army as an Imperial concern. The Commission will have to examine the claim of the English Exchequer to charge the Indian revenues for the upkeep of an army for the purpose other than the defence of India. In other words the War Office and the Government of India are at cross purposes on this main issue and while the Government of India have yielded to the dictation of White Hall, it is not likely that the members of the Assembly when they realise the true gravity of the situation will take the same view. Unfortunately in the Skeen Debate which took place in the Assembly I was never given a chance to bring this home to the members and it is an unfortunate fact that I am one of the old members of the Assembly that carried in my head the whole history of the military expenditure affecting the revenues of India.

(To Be continued)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 13TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are a sort of Chinese puzzle. It is difficult from the curious combinations of your good and bad points and qualities to brand your forehead either with "success" or "failure." Your life is a good (or bad?) mixture (like the doubtful 'mixture' dispensed by a new recruit in medicine) of both. In your happy days of childhood and boyhood, the way you indulged in games cast the shadow of the big coming events of your life's races. You hid yourself under bush, in gardens and parks, with your ideal mates, and now, in your adolescence, you sometimes try to hide your light (which is certainly not of the power of electrical energy but of that of ordinary "ghuslet bati") under a bushel. A physiognomist, unless he is well versed in his profession, would find it difficult to read your character (if any is possessed by you). Your domed Shakespearean brow gleams under the hall lamp like a huge bladder of lard; but inside the brow if an X-ray inspection was made, lot of "bhoos" (saw-dust) would be seen cramped. You are indeed jovial; but your bulbous nose misleads one into believing that it had recently been stung by a bee. Some one of the frail sex will, however, take a fancy to that nose which she will consider to be "ideal," and leading at the altar will soon follow. But you will be fed up with the taunts of your friends and go to a nose specialist to have it mended (but not ended) and, lo, you will soon find a vast change in your facial face. But this will be a day of disaster for you. Your fate will be exactly like that of the chimney sweep whose sweetheart drew back when she saw him with his face washed—since it made such a difference! Your Eve also will draw back, much to your dismay and amazement. But the ways of the frail sex, like those of Providence, are unscrutable. Alas, you boasted of your possessing a treasure in your mate, but now "the garlands wither on your brow." Life is always a screaming farce, (especially in the case of a married person) a flitting 'tamasha.'

TUBE RAILWAYS FOR MANCHESTER

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Rugby.—It is proposed to equip Manchester with a system of underground tube railways similar to that of London. TThe proposal has been before a special committee of the City Council which has now submitted its report to the Finance Committee. The tube will cost about a quarter million sterling per mile build and the total cost is estimated at twenty-five millions.—B. O. W.

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HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

(CHAPTER VI CONTINUED.)

"Girls," said the old dame, "are of two types firm and fickle. Of these the fickle are the rule and firm an occasional exception. It is curious," she reflected, "how the feminine nature is the same all over the world. She had found it so in Mid-Europe as she did in the cannibal isles. Men are sometimes broken-hearted, and rightly so, because they consider themselves jilted by their girl. But men should know that it is a merest assumption to make when he claims any girl to be his—the truth being that no girl is his till she is dead. Girls like to flirt and so do men. Flirtation arouses hopes, creates expectations, which if premature, are foredoomed to failure. A girl may really fall in love with a man and yet never marry him. It may be that she cannot—not that she will not. I have known women marry men whom they did not love because they were attracted by their position, wealth or other adventitious advantage. Their hearts were pledged to others and how many death-bed tragedies have I not seen? My own is a case in point. I was in love with a man whom I admired and adored. But I could not marry him for the simple reason that he was already married. I married too. But both of us remained lifelong lovers. He died only the other day—an old man of eighty, but the picture he clasped when he died was mine, and it was the picture which soothed him in his death. His death has broken my own melody. I feel now alone as I never felt before. And such, my child, is life—" and the old dame could speak no more. She closed her eyes and sobbed herself to sleep. No she was not asleep. She could not sleep. Her mind had flung her memory back to years, years long passed. She passed in review the events of her youth, her assignations, her meetings, her love idylls in the woods, pleasant, how delightful, how delicious was the memory rendered far more so by the lapse of years. Time had cast a golden glamour over the events which sufficiently romantic though they were when they occurred became mellowed and sweetened by age till they clung like a rosary of love round her memory which gave her the joy of recalling them and living as it were those glorious day over again, though adding a fringe of sadness to the day dreams when the thought occurred that it was but a phantasy.

But life would be drab and dull without day dreams for life's real pleasure are at best poor. But when they pass through the commutator of fancy they become ennobled and manifolded and magnified and surcharged as they are by the tracery of imagery; they become chastened and heightened into a bliss bringing to the —and—

"The light that never on sea or land.
The consecration and the poet's dream.
To one who dreams, the dream is real,
And the joy of the dream is everlasting to one who perpetually dreams of the purple patches of his life.

At any rate, old Mrs. Heickle was a dreamer and she taught her disciples to dream. One such disciple was her own daughter, Stella. Another apt disciple though of a lesser degree was Beti. Their love romances began to be woven round their young lives by the fine imaginery of Mrs. Heickle. She taught them the value of love. She told them the meaning of marriage. She warned them against the seductions of society, its hypocrisy, its hollowness, its debasement and debauchery.

Gulanar had listened with ill disguised incredulity to Mrs. Heikle's lay sermon on marriage. She was a plain clear thinking woman and the clarity of her thoughts was controlled by her old mother who had already taken a decision that Beti must be married to give colour to no further scandals. Dhani Ram was of her caste. He was well to do and to him she assigned Beti for his wife. The decision was cruel to Beti, but she had no alternative. She had been brought up in a system where the mother's word was law. She bowed to the inevitable. Her marriage was solemnised and Beti passed out of her family to join that of Dhandi Ram's.

Stella was now left alone. Kamalp... was only a three hours run from ...pur. Betti's marriage had appe... She had at any rate moved her ... husband's way. She made frie... Stella.

The two girls had early co... picture of their gallant knight ... woo and win them. Tired of ... cades which they were pass... and dusty atmosphere o... amongst a people who wer... than brutes, they had so... to see the world in compan... touch up their painting and music as well. And so they bade Rita and her unholy nome adieu. Rita was inwardly delighted, though woman as she was, she shed tubfuls of crocodile tears for parting from her friends. She herself yearned to visit Europe but who would take her?

"Why, we will," said Stella" if you wish to come."

"Will you?" queried Rita doubtfully.

"Indeed, we will," was the firm reply.

Rita could not believe her ears. But Stella was as good as her word. The fact is that Stella had casually met a Spanish count who had made his pile from Brazilian rubber and was then doing the world. He happened to be idling in the lounge when Stella passed. His eyes met hers and hers met his. The fount had passed his meridian of years and so had Stella. Stella felt a curious feeling the moment she set eyes upon the count. There were

Photo: R. Venkoba Rao.
Lady Wilson, who will open the Bombay Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference to be held at Poona on the 16th instant.

dozens of young men smoking, drinking, chattering and lounging in the lounge. She had frequently passed them all but she had never felt the quer sensation she did that day. The Court was a foreigner. He was neither of her caste and for that matter he might have been married. But she did not care. Her aesthetic sense had awakened within her and given her exquisite delight. She loitered in the lounge and as it were involuntarily sauntered up to the porter to inquire if they were any letters for her. The count also followed and addressed (a similar inquiry. The porter cast his eye over the pigeon-holes and shook his head to each inquirer.

Setlla: "I wonder what becomes of my letters. Does no one write to me while I am here?"

Count: (Smiling) "I seem to suffer a similar fate. No one cares to write to me too."

Stella: (Playfully) "Then why don't you write to yourself?"

Count: "An excellent idea."

The ice being thus broken the two fell into conversation. Stella told him that she was fond of painting and music of which the count professed to be the devotee. He told her long stories about music and painting and Stella vowed that if she had any money she would go to Florence and Munich. The count said that his inclinations also ran in the same direction and as for money a rich uncle had relieved him from that anxiety. Love at first sight is not a fiction. It is at times a terrible reality. Such was the case of Stella who passed sleepless nights thinking of the count while her maiden modesty precluded disclosure of any but the least hint of her malady. The count invited her to a world tour. She, of course, refused. His persistence became an obsession. In disgust she said that she would think about it. The count was to have left the next day which he did. He had even failed to say good-bye to Stella who had been unexpectedly called away to a bazaar at which she had promised to help. If the count had only known it he would have plundered Stella's stall and spared much exertion. She knew it but she studiously refrained from mentioning it to him, although the lounge had been pasted over with posters announcing the bazaar in aid of a deserving local charity.

Stella thought the count was only a way Lothario who made love at every port. He had given way to a momentary fancy for her and as soon as she was out of his sight, she must have gone out of his mind.

Two days passed when Stella again loitered into the porter's neighbourhood. She did not expect any letters though she was expecting a catalogue from a drapery stores which she had ordered. The porter passed her a letter but no catalogue. It was Stella's habit as it is of most recipients of letters to guess without opening the letter as to who it was from and what its contents were. The letter was penned in a foreign hand but is postmark gave no clue of its origin. Who could it be from? She wondered as she tore it open when to her surprise she read the following message.

"St Clair,"
Missinabad,
5th August 1915.

Dear Miss Stella,

If you feel surprised to receive this letter, dismiss your surprise by recalling to mind that you had suggested to me an excellent plan of keeping up correspondence by writing to myself. I trust you won't mind if that self is for the moment another and I have therefore presumed; I am anxious to revive the memory of our providential meeting at the Grand and you won't mind dropping me a line to say how you are getting on and whether you have come to decision on the matter you took time to think?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd). Bernard D'Abrieu.

Stella was pleased to receive a letter. Her first thoughts were that there was at least one person in the wide world to remember her; she had no idea of the pleasure it gave one to receive a purely social letter from one of the opposite sex. Such is Nature's law. It said nothing very much. Stella did not know the count. He was an amiable stranger to her. But nevertheless it was something to be thought of by some one out of sight. She reflected what she would say in her reply. She had not very much to say and so she couched it with conventional platitudes. She hoped he was enjoying himself and had met other charmers to while away his dull moments. The hotel was getting empty and the people were leaving it for the plains. The count replied in a subdued gushing tone. He had already found his charmer. There was no charmer to equal her and he was longing to sit by her side listening to Wagner. He again reminded her o her promise. After several months passed in correspondence which grew in mutual endearment, she was constrained to accept the hospitable offer of the count and as she wanted to make a party she had in her moment of thoughtless elation invited Rita to join her in her tour. Rita was glad to get away from Himm and it must be confessed Himm was equally glad to give her a change. When he heard of her proposal he felt hurt that his wife should leave him as another's companion. He was himself a man of means and provided for her equipment and voyage from which Rita was destined never to return.

TRUTH ABOUT SEX APPEAL.

MODERN WOMAN AND DEMURE SPIDER.

DARWIN'S THEORY VINDICATED.

"WRECKLESS JELLY FISH: ANCESTOR OF US ALL!"

WHY WE AREN'T IN THE ZOO?

"The male stickleback has been described as "mad with delight" when the female comes out of its hiding-place and surveys the nest which he has made for her in every direction, then to his accumulated materials for the nest, then back again in an instant". F. Dillon Reame Quotes these words of Charles Darwin in "The People" in mail week in writing about "Truth About Sex Appeal."

"Has it ever struck you", asks the writter, "that a sudden tendency to plainness in men's clothes appeared just after Darwin startled the world with his exposition of man-like animal habits?" In Dillon Reame's opinion "it is a physical striving after mental perfection" that keeps us all out of the Zoo! He writes:

Behind the "breeziness" of this article there lies a profound truth. That, while in some of the greatest things of life, we have not advanced one step farther than our ancestors, the apes, mankind is raised far above the merely animal because of his striving after mental perfection.

Joan steers her way through the world with a smub and highly powdered nose. She looks at you sideways, sort of, and says nothing but seems to mean a lot.

Red lips, no brains, and the current thing in silk stockings—that's Joan.

Jane, on the other hand, has never placed her straight and commanding nose within yards of a powder puff. Her skirts cover her knees so deliberately that even curiosity is killed. Jane, you see, is Clever, and when that girl gets talking—well, anybody who stops to listen is in for a treat.

There are twenty Joans, to-day, to every Jane—but it's Joan who gets the chocolates and the motor-drives. All the young men in plus-fours make for Joan in a bee-line and set up a bee-buzz of admiration. None of them looks at Jane.

And every lecturer, writer, preacher psychologist and plain, ordinary bore in five continents sums up Joan's success in two vital words—Sex Appeal.

I want to tell the Truth About Sex Appeal.

A RECKLESS JELLYFISH.

Something has happened in the last few days which will help me very much to do so—Darwin's great theory of man's descent from the ape has been vindicated at the meeting of the British Association. Sex Appeal, although it hadn't become a catchphrase in those days, was half the battle when Darwin set out to discover the origins of humanity.

Oh, yes—Sex Appeal is much older than short skirts and cocktails. People discuss it as though it were the latest thing out; but the brontosaurus, winking a rheumy eye to a female of the species as she splashed by in the primordial swamp, knew as much about it as Joan does and Jane doesn't.

"It," that so-called "mysterious" quality by which film stars, mannequins and matinee idols sway their fellows, was invented not by Elinor Glyn but by a certain reckless jelly-fish who was the ancestor of us all.

DEMURE SPIDER.

When you come to think of it, Darwin simply couldn't help evolving his theory.

All around us in the modern world are striking evidence of our reationship with what we call the "lower" animals. Sex Appeal is the strongest evidence of all!

When the female spider reaches her flirtatious flapperhood, she steals away to hide. Male eyes, she knows, have been turned curiously upon her; overtures have been made—and rejected. So, secure in the knowledge that suitors will soon pursue her, she puts up an elaborately demure pretence of being. The Nicest Girl in the Web.

Tirelessly, then, the young males search for her, banding together in their quest for the object of common attraction. Having found her, they all begin proposing at once They wrangle and fight like fiends—and the lady looks complacently on.

Even when the victor has established himself, the path to acceptance is not an easy one. Maintaining her pose of coyness, the female opens her mandibles and threatens him, poor little fellow—for he is very much smaller than she—and he risks destruction a score of times before she eventually condescends to accept his advances.

Her coyness and her cruelty—those are the signs of Sex Appeal.

THE EXCITED YOUNG MAN.

Does not Joan, having decestated half-a-dozen young fellows with that sidelong glance, affect a sweet reluctance when the first motor-drive is suggested? And doesn't she just delight in organising a tiff about nothing at all, threatening her pitable suitors with the mandibles of her wrath?

A few days before writing this article I met a young man who is about to get married. With him was his financee—cool, possessed, and very beautiful. They were on their way to inspect the house which the young man had chosen for their future home, and invited me to go with them.

In the house, the young man sped from room to room, his face glowing as he stammered out prophecies of the glorious happiness that was to be theirs when they set up house in this charming dwelling. He ran round and round, pointing out this and that, exulting in the privilege of laying at her tiny feet his mighty tribute to her personality—an offering at the altars of Sex Appeal.

LIKE A STICKLEBACK.

That young man, although he didn't know it, was behaving exactly like a male stickleback.

I might have quoted to him—but didn't, of course—the very words of Charles Darwin:

"The male stickleback has been described as "mad with delight" when the female comes out of her hiding-place and surveys the nest which he has made for her. He darts round her in every direction, then to his accumulated materials for the nest, then back again in an instant."

Outside the warren, little Miss Rabbit observes her world with innocent and wondering gaze. A young male rabbit, speeding by, stops dead and stares.

A moment later he realises that he is terribly in love.

Then commences one of the most extraordinary courtships in the whole of natural history.

100 PER CENT. RABBIT.

First, the impressionable youth thumps the ground with his tail, to attract her attention. Then he bounds here, there and everywhere; lies still and springs up again, turns half-somersaults and rolls in the grass. He is doing his stuff, as it were—exhibiting all the talents of a 100 per cent. rabbit to show that she is the only girl in the warren for him.

And Joan, on her lonely seat along the promenade—is not she, apparently, blissfully unconscious of the effect of her perfectly charming ankles upon the youth in the blazer and the beret, who pretends to be gazing abstractedly out to sea? And doesn't he springing into his trim little two-seater—one seat invitingly vacant—toot the horn loudly to gain her attention, then drive to and fro with great skill and rapidity?

Why, may I ask, do men wear bright berets and blazers on every conceivable occasion? It is their answer to the subtly expressed Sex Appeal of the female, and Mr. Darwin, had he seen the advent of the beret and the blazer, would have laughed long and silently into his whiskers.

DEFYING NATURE.

This mention of berets and blazzers brings me to a significant point in my argument.

Throughout the "lower" animal world it is the male creature who parades his beautiful plumage, or his handsome coat of fur, before the regard of a plainer yet irresistibly attractive female.

Has it ever struck you that a sudden tendency to plainness in men's clothes appeared just after Darwin startled the world with his exposition of man-like animal habits?

The men of the eighteenth century, the dandies of the Regency, and the earliest Victorians were wingless birds of paradise, proud of their plumage.

Doesn't it seem as if man, rather ashamed at having been caught out by the merciless Darwin, resolved to contradict a law of nature and walked abroad in solemn black—just to show Sex Appeal meant nothing to him?

At any rate, the attempt was an ignominious failure. Every youth, who, on the point of falling in love, called at the habernashar's for something extra loud in neckties was a direct reversion to type.

And now there is every sign that man, realising that his little disguise has fallen through, will spread his peacock plumes once more. I am glad of it all.

My purpose in writing this article was not precisely to show that in some of the greatest things of life we have not advanced one step farther than our ancestors, the apes, I wanted to do more than that.

I wanted to point out that although civilisation can do nothing to deter that strange mixture of genuine magnetism and artificial repulsion which we call Sex Appeal, it has accomplished great and beautiful things. Civilisation, by sanctifying some life has raised us above the chimpanzee.

For the truth about Sex Appeal, so far as it affects human beings, is simply this: It is a physical striving after mental perfection. And that's why you aren't in the Zoo.

A group photo of the Bhawsinhji Cricket Club XI and Bhavnagar State Railway XI who played a cricket match in Bhavnagar recently, resulting in a win for the former.

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